The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars to be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

LIBRARY ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL. II NO. 14 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.
LIST OF DEPARTURES.
FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,
The above mentioned improved transit will commence from the 1st January, 1914.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1914.				
17th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
24th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
31st ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st. ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th. March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
*29th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.
Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.
*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.
The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.
The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON ..... ,,	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.
The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
For accommodation and further information apply to,
A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.
186

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
TO Japan via Shingapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori	6126		10th Jan.
Kazoon Maru	T. Date	4936	17th. Jan.	20th. ,,
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen.	6163	28th. ,,	9th. Feb.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	5590	10th. Feb.	22nd. ,,
Inaba Maru	S. Tominaga.	6189	24th. ,,	5th. Mar.
Tottori Maru	..	..	26th. ,,	10th. ,,
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	11th. Mar.	23rd. ,,
Colombo Maru	N. Nakasiima.	4709	18th. ,,	30th. ,,

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE
Indian Newspaper Co.,
LIMITED.
MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN.
The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH MEHTA, K.C.I.E.
DIRECTORS.
The Hon. Mr. CHIMANLAL SETALVAD.
Sir BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA, Kt.
S. R. BOMANJI, Esq.
RUSTUM K. CAMA, Esq.
JEHANGIR B. PETIT, Esq.
PURSHOTTAMDAS THACKERDAS, Esq.
K. S. DIKSHIT, Esq.
SALEBHAI C. BARODAWALLA, Esq.
W. A. CHAMBERS, Esq.
SHANKER NANABHAI, Esq.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
AUTUMN SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Miles or Naples about.	Due Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July	10th July.	24th July.
*City of Calcutta	7630	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23rd Aug
*City of York	7811	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	5th Sep.
City of Manchester	5551	22nd Aug.	.....	14th. Sep
†City of Marseilles	8800	19th Sep.	26th Sep.	11th. Oct.‡
*City of Glasgow	6529	28th Sep	6th Oct.	21st Oct.
†City of Paris	9232	10th Oct	17th Oct.	31st Oct.
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct	30th Oct.	13th Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct.	.....	21st Nov.
†City of Calcutta	7630	7th Nov	14th Nov.	29th Nov.
*Trafford Hall	5321	17th Nov.	25th Nov.	11th Dec.
City of Manchester	5551	5th Dec	.....	28th Dec.
†City of Marseilles.	8800	17th Dec.	24th Dec.	8th Jan.'15

* Calling at Naples.
Calling at Marseilles.
‡ Calling Karachi direct.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Clas. Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	....	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of leave.
The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.
Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons. Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

GENUINE CARARA MARBLE STATUARY.
A few select pieces at
English Prices.
PREMIER ART SALON,
Navasari Building.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

LL ABOUT HEALTH.
An important publication of Health Literature of 150 pages. Most interesting and useful reading of definite truth—a result of practical experience. Gratis and post free.
Apply to—
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
MANISHANKRE GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
(JAMNAGAR KATHIAWAR.)

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIMITED.
INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—
FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
LINGA. 2185, Mon. 19th Jan. 11 a.m. †P.D. & C. M.
DWARKA. 1695, Th. 22nd 9 a.m. ‡C. M.
LHASA. 2181, Fri. 23rd Jan. 6 a. m. Direct.
†Porcupine, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
FOR KARACHI AND BUSRAH.
(Weekly.)
S. S. "DWARKA" 1695 tons; on Thursday, the 22nd January, calling at Muscat, Buchire and Mahomerah
FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)
S. S. "BARALA," 3148 tons, on Thursday, the 22nd January, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.
FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
*PUNDUA	3305	Thursday, 22nd Jan.
†PENTAKOTA	3418	,, 5th Feb.
*PALAMCOTTA...	3413	,, 19th. ,,
†PURNEA	3306	,, 5th March.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.
FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)
Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.
16th January, 1914.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.
83-85, Medows Street, 7, Esplanade Road. } BOMBAY.
ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.
Telegrams: "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 24.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.
Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £215,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £800,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bosillat Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
E. J. Moses, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee, Bart.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road
INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.
W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. ROGERS,

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,040,000
Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
Are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.
Post Box 141.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 18,550,000
Head Office : YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tienling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
	New York	Tsingtau.
Los Angeles, Cal. U.S.A.		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.
17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent p.a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent p.a.
SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent p.a.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.
SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.
All kinds of Banking business transacted.
Further particulars on application.
HEREDIA & Co., Agents.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.
B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.
Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

FOR OUT-DOOR MEN,
STRAP WATCHES
are a convenience-nay a necessity
FOR MOTORING, AND RIDING,
GOLFING, POLO,
HUNTING, TENNIS,
FISHING, ROWING,
SAILING, WALKING.
If you live in the air—either in business or pleasure—you can rely on the special quality of our strap timekeepers. We sell not only accurate timekeepers but unparalleled value in DURABILITY.
MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.
PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,,	,, 50	,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,,	,, 50	,, 3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,,	,, 50	,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,, 2—0

Besides the above, good many other Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.
Sole Agents In India, D. Merwan & Co., 24 Medows Street, Fort
Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

Our I. C. O. brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.
INDIAN COTTON OIL Company, Limited.
HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co.
LIMITED.
FIRE LIFE
CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
Subscribed. Rs. 25,00,000 Paid up Capital. Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.
Funds Invested in Government Securities.
Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.
INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.
Messrs. M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS, SECRETARIES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:-

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application o THE MANAGER.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing? We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

A few VACANCIES in Raja Motilal Grant Buildings situate at Bellasis Road and Lamington Road. Rent is moderate, and FLATS are convenient and well ventilated.

Five minutes walk from Train and Tram. Apply sharp to MEHTA on the premises, or at No. 14, Humum Street, Fort. 1234

CHEMIST'S ASSISTANT WANTED, English qualification preferred, smart Salesman essential. Permanency for good man. Apply stating salary required, Indian and Home experience, to SMITH STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta.

WANTED an experienced TYPIST. Apply to Messrs. THACKER & Co., Ltd., Fort. 1267

WANTED by a YOUNG LADY a few LESSONS in pen-painting at pupil's residence. Reply stating terms to Box No. 508, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED, good MOTOR DRIVING MECHANIC for commercial vehicles. Must be first class. Apply GENERAL MANAGER, Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd.

WANTED—A Parsi Youth who has good command of English—good handwriting and good at figures. Apply to Box No. 206, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1232

WANTED PARTNER in a going concern in Property business Long Established, large prospects, with a capital of 11 to 15 Thousand Rupees. Rare opportunity. Apply to Box No. 214, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1281

WANTED—SALESMAN for Sundry Bazar goods by an import firm. One knowing correspondence preferred. Only experienced need apply with testimonials, stating salary expected to Box No. 210, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1254

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a European Accountant in any Commercial, Railway, or Municipal Office. Trained in London, holding good testimonials. Willing to start on moderate salary with prospects. Apply "W" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED experienced TEACHERS, graduates and undergraduates for "Trilokchandra Jain High School," Indore. Jains preferred. Apply sharp to The SECRETARY, Trilokchandra Jain High School, Indore. 1058

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all, yet unrepresented stations on salary or liberal commission or both to popularise our provident Marriage Schemes. Apply Managing Agents, THE CITY INSURANCE SOCIETY, Ltd., 7, Shallow Lane, Calcutta. 639

WANTED TRAINED TEACHERS for the G. I. P. Railway Schools, capable of teaching up to the VII standard. Salary Rs. 70 per mensem with free furnished quarters, free medical attendance and medicines and passes over the home line.

Apply stating qualifications with copies of certificates, and if residing at a distance from the G. I. P. Railway giving references as to character, to THE SECRETARY, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

WANTED—An Assistant Master, who must be European or Anglo-Indian, to teach general subjects.

Preference will be given to one who has a University degree or its equivalent, or who has been trained as a teacher.

Salary Rs. 150 per mensem, a mess allowance of Re. 1 per diem and furnished quarters.

Apply giving full personal and educational particulars and sending copies only of testimonials to THE PRINCIPAL.

LA MARTINIERE, CALCUTTA.

WANTED a SECRETARY for the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, from about 1st April, 1914.

Applicants must have a good knowledge of accounts and Club work generally. They should give full particulars as to age, previous employment, etc., and state whether married or not.

Only gentlemen who are Members of some recognised Social Club need apply.

Salary Rs. 750 per mensem together with free board and lodging.

The Club enter into an agreement with the selected candidate for a period of three years.

Applications with testimonials, must be submitted before 28th February, 1914, to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Bombay.

WANTED

WANTED immediately 3 experienced BILL CLERKS. Apply in writing with terms and testimonials to Messrs. PAYNE & CO. 1220

WANTED a Competent WEAVING MASTER for 351 Looms (all new) Must be a good sizer, Apply with terms and testimonials to the AGENTS Jubilee Mills, Ahmedabad.

10th January, 1914. 1235

WANTED an Electrician with thorough experience of erection and running of power plants including laying of cables. Plant is of 250 K.W.A.C. Apply with terms and testimonials to the Agents Jubilee Mills, Ahmedabad.

10th January 1914. 1235

A QUALIFIED Sub Assistant SURGEON as a relieving hand for the Sirohi State. Pay Rs. 45 per mensem all inclusive Apply sharp, with testimonials, to THE SECRETARY TO MUSAHIB ALA, Sirohi State

1229 Sirohi (Rajputana).

WANTED a qualified LADY DOCTOR to attend on the family of the Raja Sahib of Ali-Rajpur. The appointment to be in the first instance for six months. Pay Rs. 300 a month with free board and lodging. Apply with copies of testimonials to MR. SORABJI COWASJI DOTIWALA,

Dewan, Ali-Rajpur, C. I.

WANTED immediately, a MARATHI GRADUATE as HEAD MASTER of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga (Primary School). Salary Rs. 45, rising to Rs. 50. Apply to THE SECRETARY with copies of testimonials.

WANTED A HEALTH OFFICER on Rs. 300—20—500 per month for the Gaya Municipality. Applicant must possess a British Diploma of Public Health.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 15th of February, 1914.

E. C. HARE, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner, Bihar and Orissa.
Ranchi, the 20th December, 1913.

FOR SALE.

BARGAINS 1913 Model, Overland 4 cylinder, 30 Horse, Power, Torpedo body Touring car, capable of seating comfortably five persons, Absolutely new, never been used, completely equipped with hood, Acetylene head lamps and generator, Oil side Tail lamps, Speedometer, Wind screen, Tools, etc. Rs. 3,650 offered at this low figure as owner now finds he does not require same. Apply to Box No. 199, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1211

FOR SALE—A very little used 18/24 H.-P. four cylinder BIANCHI Cabriolette Body to seat six comfortably. Lucas lamps for electricity or oil, Stepney wheel and tyre, absolutely in perfect condition, the property of the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalvad. For price and particulars apply to THE AUTOMOBILE Co., Ltd., New Queen's Road, Bombay. 1268

D. B. 10 Bore Paradox, H. and H., burns 8 drs. Rs. 200.

Tandem Leader Harness and whip, Rs. 50.

½ Plate Box Camera R. R. lense, Rs. 50. Major J. R. DARLEY, 119th Infantry, Ahmednagar.

FOR SALE.—3½ H. P. free engine Singer Motor Cycle. Cost Rs. 950 three weeks ago; run under 100 miles. Owner buying car. Price Rs. 850.—C. G. TILLIE, 27th Inniskillings, Trimulgherry.

FOR SALE—About 230 volumes of bound Magazine—Nineteenth Century, Hibbert's Contemporary; Windsor. Hibbert's Contemporary; Windsor. Harper's, Pall Mall etc. Offers invited. Apply to The HON. SECY., Mussoorie Library.

FOR SALE.— Westinghouse variable speed Motor 15 Brake Horse power 460 volts Direct current, suitable for Printing Press of Flour Mill. Price including Pulley and Rails, starter and speed regulator Rs. 700. Apply to "Motor," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised* for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Re. 1-8 from No. 5 Dept., Army Navy Stores Fort, and The Bombay Tract and Book Society, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO LET—OFFICE ROOM, well lighted and airy, in a modern building overlooking Hornby Road. Electric Lift available. Apply to Box No. 213, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1274

TO BE LET—for 2 months a furnished flat in Colaba. For particulars apply to Box No. 507, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR of a spacious bungalow, at Club Road, furnished or unfurnished, occupied by a European for the last four years. Will be vacant on 31st January, 1914, as occupier goes home. Oil painted, bright and cool with garden. Apply to Box No. 505, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER receives the right to to refuse any Advertisements without assigning reasons for doing so.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND STATE RAILWAY,

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of TOOLS and GENERAL HARDWARE, required by the O. & R. Railway, during the 12 months from 1st April, 1914, to 31st March, 1915.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed Form, copies of which can be obtained from the Chief Store keeper, O. & R. Railway, Lucknow, on payment of Rs. 3 per form.

The Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, O. & R. Railway, Lucknow, and will be received at his Office up to 12 o'clock noon on MONDAY, the 16th February, 1914.

The Tenders must be submitted in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for the supply of Tools and General Hardware."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the whole of, or any part of the lowest, or any Tender.

By Order,
D. E. KEATINGE,
Chief Store Keeper.

Chief Store Keeper's Office,
O. & R. Railway,
Lucknow, dated 12th January, 1914.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of UNIFORM MATERIALS, also CANVAS, COTTON, and WOOLLEN GOODS, required by the O. & R. (State) Railway., during the 12 months, from 1st April, 1914, to the 31st March, 1915.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed Form, copies of which can be obtained from the Chief Store Keepr, O. & R. State Railway, Lucknow, on payment of Rs. 3. per form.

The Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, O. & R. State Railway, Lucknow, and will be received at his Office up to 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 13th February, 1914.

The Tenders must be submitted in sealed covers, superscribd "Tender for the supply of Uniform Materials, also canvas, cotton, and Woollen goods.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the whole of, or any part of the lowest, or any Tender.

By Order,
D. E. KEATINGE,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
O. & R. State Railway,
Lucknow, dated 12th January, 1914.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POORER CLASSES ACCOMMODATION SCHEME.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 and 32 D of the above Act, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 32B of the said Act made a Poorer Classes Accommodation Scheme in Ward F. Sion Section of the City of Bombay. The area included within the Scheme is bounded as follows:—

On the North by property bearing New Survey No. 2100 (part of).
On the East by properties by bearing New Survey No. 2100 (part of) and New Survey Nos. 2109, 2111 and 2113.
On the South by property bearing New Survey No. 2114
and
On the West by Bhoiwada Road and Naigaum Road.

The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay is the Place where particulars of the said Scheme, A Map (Land Manager's Plan No. 154, dated 19-11-1913) of the area comprised therein and the statement showing the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

J. P ORR,
Chairman of the Board.

Bombay, 12th January, 1914.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR DAILY through service between Bombay and Delhi; Ghaziabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore, Rawalpindi; Peshawar, Simla, Cawnpore and Lucknow, Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans. Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow ; Bombay and Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla) and between Bombay and Peshawar.

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

Down From Bombay.	Stations.	Up To Bombay.
H. M.		H. M.
17-15 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay.... Arr.	12-35
22-25 Arr.	Manmad ..... Dep	7-24
8-18 „	Bhopal ..... „	21-16
11- 4 „	Bina ..... „	18-32
13-25 „	Jhansi..... „	15-57
15-14 „	Gwalior ..... „	13-48
17-45 „	Agra Cantonment..... „	11-14
18-41 „	Muttra ..... „	10-19
21- 0 „	Delhi..... „	8- 0
21-30 Dep.	Ghaziabad ..... Dep.	7-35
22- 0 „	Meerut Cantonment ..... „	7- 5
23-10 „	Saharanpur ..... „	5-59
1-24 „	Ambala Cantonment..... „	3-58
3- 0 „	Ludhiana..... „	2-17
5-18 „	Jullundur..... „	23-44
6-24 „	Amritsar ..... „	22-37
8- 4 „	Lahore ..... „	21- 1
9-33 „	Rawalpindi ..... „	20- 0
16- 5 „	Peshawar Cantonment ..... „	13-32
20-13 Arr.		8-42

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

Down H.M.		Up H.M.
17-15 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay Arr.	12-35
21- 0 Arr.	Delhi..... Dep.	8- 0
21-30 Dep.	Delhi..... Arr.	7-10
2-45 Arr.	Ambala..... Dep.	2-17
3-40 Dep.	Ambala..... Arr.	1-50
5.33 Arr.	Kalka..... Dep.	0-40
6-15 Dep.	Kalka..... Arr.	0-11
12-45 Arr.	Simla..... Dep.	18- 0

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

Down. H.M.		Up. H.M
17-15 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay.... Arr.	12-30
12-25 „	Jhansi..... Dep.	15-55
14- 0 Arr.	Jhansi..... Arr.	15-27
16-20 Dep.	Orai..... Dep.	13-14
18-45 „	Cawnpore ..... „	11- 8
20- 0 Arr.	Lucknow..... „	9-45

For up journey, read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
262 General Traffic Manager.

NOTICES.

OFFERS are INVITED for letting:

(1). 1st floor No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort: lately in the occupation of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
(2) A room on the 1st floor of No. 1 Ash Lane, Fort: now in the occupation of Messrs. Marcks & Co., Ltd.
(3) One godown and three flats in No. 1 Ash Lane, Fort:
(4) 15 shops in Parel Road, Bhendi Bazar, near Princess Buildings, J. J. Hospital.

Apply to J. D. TATA,
Secretary,
The Haji Zenal Abedin Shirazi Trust,
1243 No. 1 Ash Lane, Fort.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 41 of 1914.

Re. NANALAL BAPALAL of Bombay and MANILAL BAPALAL of Ahmedabad, Hindu Inhabitants doing business in Bombay at Mulji Jetha Market in the name, firm and style of Nanalal Bapalal and Nanalal Bapalal and Co., and at Ahmedabad in the name and firm of Manilal Bapalal; adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Nanalal Bapalal and Manilal Bapalal have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 13th day of January 1914.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office,
High Court, Fort,
Bombay, this 15th January, 1914. 1279

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED,

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twenty-Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on Friday the 23rd January 1914, at 3-30 p.m. Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September, 1913.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Transfer Book of the Company will be closed from 16th to 30th January, 1914 both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM & CO., Ld.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th January, 1914. 1260

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fortieth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on Friday the 23rd January 1914 at 3-45 p.m. Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th September, 1913.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 16th to 30th January, 1914 both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM & CO., Ld.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th January, 1914. 1261

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No.	13 of 1911.	Re,	Rahimbhai Hamir.
„	184 „	„	Ismailji Shaik Jeewanji Dawoodi Bora traded as Ismalji Shaik Jeewanji.
„	456 „	„	Chotalal Mulchand Sha traded as Mulichand Ranchordas.
„	281 of 1912.	„	Gulamhuscin Cullian and another.
„	290 „	„	Narayen Ganesh Khanolkar.
„	681 „	„	Haji Joosab Haji Mahomed Memon.
„	704 „	„	Mona Gangajur Sha traded as Rowji Mona.
„	39 of 1913.	„	Goderej Shawaksha Dastur alias Camdin traded as Camdin & Co.
„	255 „	„	Rahimtulla Esmail Memon traded as R. Suleman Esmail.
„	269 „	„	Akberalli Mulla Abdul Kadar Dawoodi and others traded as Abdulhusein Fidahusein & Co.
„	290 „	„	Mowji Hirji Khoja.
„	326 „	„	Abdul Rehman Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed.
„	544 „	„	Tilumul Khoobchand Multani and another traded as Tilumul Khubchand & Bros.
„	230 „	1911 „	Bandeali Hirji Khoja and anr. traded as Hirjibhoy Khatoo and Co., and also as Bundeali Hirji & Co.,
„	215 „	1912 „	Karim Gani traded as Joosab Karim.

1ST DIVIDEND. END DIVIDEND.

NOTICE, is hereby given that a dividend is intended to be declared in the abovementioned estates.

Creditors who have not yet proved their claims are requested to do as soon as possible in the office of the Official Assignee of Bombay.

If they do not prove their claims by the 28th January 1914 they will be excluded from this dividend.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk,
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, this 8th January 1913. 1282

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TOURS THROUGH INDIA.

TICKETS ISSUED TO THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF INTEREST OR ANY RAILWAY STATION IN INDIA.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS TICKETS (third class for servants) issued for single and return journeys, with the usual free allowance of luggage. Single journey tickets available for two months, return tickets for eight months.

Break of journey at intermediate stations allowed.

For further particulars and tickets, apply to the undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
353 General Traffic Manager.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of THACKER VASANJI PRAGJI of Bombay, Lohana Hindu inhabitant a grain Muccadum Merchant residing at Vadgadi, Mandvi, without the Fort. Deceased

Radhabai widow of the said Thacker Vasanji Pragji, deceased of Bombay, Lohana Hindu inhabitant residing at Vadgadi Mandvi without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this thirteenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
The 13th day of Dec. 1913.

Messrs. SOONDERDAS & Co.,
1245 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and testament of DWARKADAS NARANDAS, LATE of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant landlord and piece-goods merchant residing at Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort Deceased

1. Bai Navivahu alias Nanivahu wife of Narandas Ramji and 2. Kechavji Ramji Lakhmidas both of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants residing at Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort of Bombay, 3. Nandlal Chhotalal Amritlal of Ahmedabad Bania Hindu Inhabitant at present residing at Kalbadevi Road out side the Fort. 4. Pranjiwandas Vasonji Manji and 5. Khimji Purshotam both of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants residing at Girgaum and Old Hanuman Lane respectively outside the Fort the executors named in the said will ..... Petitioners.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eighth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
The 8th day of January, 1914.

Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL.
1282 Petitioners' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

AN examination will be held at the Office of the Accountant General, Bombay, at 2 p. m. (S. T.), on Saturday, 21st February 1914 and the following Monday, for the selection of 20 to 30 Apprentices for the clerical service.

2. Those selected will be admitted as Apprentices on Rs. 25 plus a local allowance, Rs. 5, per mensem, as vacancies occur in that class. On confirmation, Apprentices will be paid at the rate of Rs. 30 plus a local allowance, Rs. 6, per mensem.

3. The subjects for the examination are:—
1. English Dictation.
2. Arithmetic
3. English Composition
4. Hand-writing.

Only those who have passed one of the following Examinations can be admitted to the examination and they should apply to the Chief Superintendent, Accountant General's Office, by the 7th February 1914:—
1. Government School Final Examination.
2. European High School Examination.
3. The Full Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce.
4. The Cambridge Senior Local Examination.

Applicants holding temporary and permanent appointment under Government should submit their applications through the Head of their Office.

The certificates mentioned below should accompany the applications.

IN THEIR ABSENCE THE APPLICATIONS WILL BE REJECTED:—
1. Certificate (in original) of age, stating the date and place of birth.
2. Copy of Certificate of having passed the Examination referred to in the application.
3. Certificates (in original) of good moral character from two gentlemen of position preferably Gazetted Officers of Government on the Active or Retired List, or Non-Official gentlemen of similar standing.

Those whose candidature is approved will be duly informed.

H. S. KATRAK,
Chief Superintendent.

Accountant General's Office,
Bombay, 12th January 1914. 1276.

NOW OUT.

THE INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT

FOR

Students and Practitioners

BY

PESTONJI L. PARUCK, B. A., L.L.M.,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BOMBAY

Containing all the recent cases decided between 1900-1913 by he High Courts in India and by the Privy Council on the subject. All subjects lucidly explained.

With an Appendix.

Containing the full Text of the Indian Succession Act, the Hindu Wills Act, the Parsi In testate Succession Act, etc., etc,

Price Rs. 5.

Ramchandra Govind & Son

Booksellers,

Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
Established 1797.

FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established 1782.

FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WORLD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting

Fire, Marine and Accident business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive our promp attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents,
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY IN THE BYCULLA WARD.

THE SAID ELECTION being a Contested Election I hereby publish as required by Section 27 (2) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III, of 1888 the names of the persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions and the names of the persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as proposers and seconders.

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by.	Seconded by.
1.	Mr. KASAMALI JERAJBHAI PIRBHAI.	7 Warden Road.	Property owner.	Mr. Abdeali N. H. Kajiji.	Mr. Sorabji Kharshedji Dhondi.
				Mr. Joseph Baptista, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law.	Rao Bahadur Elapa Balaram.
				Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Vahed.	Mr. Mehrali Mahamad Fakira.
				Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart.	Mr. T. S. Dawson.
				Mr. Haji Isuf Haji Ismail.	Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahamad Dayam.
2.	MR. MAHAMAD ISMAIL KARTE.	107 Ali Umar Street.	Managing Clerk to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya.	Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, B.A., LL.B.	Mr. Nizamudin Abdul Rahim Khatib.
				Mr. Ali Mahamad Khan Mirza.	Mr. Mahamadali Tungekar Munshi.
				Mr. Ali Mahamad Khan Dehlavi.	Mr. Mahamad Bakir Maki Munshi.

The Poll will be taken on Thursday the 22nd instant from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Bombay Time in booths to be erected at Sankli Street near the Assessment Ward Office near Byculla Bridge.

Forms of voting papers will be supplied only to persons appearing to be entitled to vote, and each such person will be supplied with one form of voting paper only on his personally applying for it.

The forms will be supplied free of charge on the day of the Poll at the Polling place from 8 a.m. Bombay Time.

Voting papers signed by persons holding a special or general Power of Attorney under Section 28 (h) of the Municipal Act to represent a Company (other than a Joint Stock Company) or Firm for election purposes will not be accepted unless the Power of Attorney is signed by all the members of the Company or Firm.

In cases where all the members of a Company or Firm are not in Bombay a person holding a power to vote given by the representative of the Company or Firm duly authorised to give such power, will be allowed to vote.

Persons wishing to vote must tender their votes at the table of the particular Polling Officer to whom the reception of their votes will be allotted.

A separate booth for filling in voting papers will be provided, and only the voters wishing to fill in their voting papers will be admitted to this booth. Clerks will be stationed in this booth and they will, if the voters so desire, assist them in filling in their voting papers.

No persons except the voters and the candidates will be allowed to enter the booth where votes are to be recorded.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 15th January, 1914.
1283

H. B. CLAYTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co.
(INDIA), Ltd.

—:o:—

Importers of PETROLEUM and its Products.

KEROSINE OILS

LIQUID FUEL.

TURPENE—THE SUBSTITUTE FOR TURPENTINE.

SOLE IMPORTERS OF

SHELL PETROL.

Address:—GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
PARSI BAZAR STREET.
BOMBAY.

and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 15th.

S.S. Bengrove	Barber	Mahomera Jan. 7
S.S. Peter Jebsen	Neinwijaar	Calcutta Jan. 4

DEPARTURES.

January 15th.

S.S. Falls of Orchy	Murchie	Karachi
S.S. Dumra	Burbridge	Bussreh via Karachi
S.S. Stephan	Carnelius	Barrow
S.S. Baroda	Horscroft	Persian Gulf via Karachi
S.S. Bulyases	Thomas	Karachi
S.S. Sutherland	Longstaff	Calcutta
S.S. Sofala	Williams	do.
S.S. Cleopatra	Scamprichis	Trieste etc.

The following vessels obtain their portclearance on Thursday.

S.S. Scindia	Kelso	Marseilles and Liverpool
S.S. Montebell	Smith	Hull via Karachi
S.S. Silverdale	Mc Leod	Genoa and Marseilles
S.S. St. Veronica	Stable	Hull and Roterdam
S.S. Stephnotis	Robinson	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load on Thursday.

Steamer	*Lagunas	for Trieste etc.
"	Lightning	for Calcutta
"	Bassano	for Hull.

* To Arrive.

S.S. Sofala:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Sofala, 3,436 tons, Captain M. G. Williams, sailed on Thursday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S.S. Baroda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Baroda, 1,898 tons, Captain A. Horscroft, sailed on Thursday for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S.S. Sutherland:—The steamer Sutherland, 2,277 tons, Captain A. Longstaff, sailed on Thursday, for Calcutta, with balast.

S. S. Bulysses:—The steamer Bulysses 3,957 tons, Captain G. A. Thomas, sailed on Thursday, for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Cleopatra:—The A. L. S. N. Coy's steamer Cleopatra, 2,129 tons, Captain A. Scamprichis, sailed on Thursday for Trieste etc., with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S.S. Montebello:—The Wilson Line steamer Montebello, 2,770 tons, Captain W. H. Smith, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Scindia:—The Ancher Line steamer Scindia, 3,253 tons, Captain W. Kelso, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Bengrove:—The steamer Bengrove, 2,389 tons, Captain W. Barber, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Mahomera, which port she had left on January 7, with ballast.

S.S. Peter Jebsen:—The steamer Peter Jebsen, 2,274 tons, Captain W. Winwijuar, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta which port she left on 4th January with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Silverdale:—The steamer Silverdale, 2,440 tons, Captain M. McLeod will sail today for Genoa and Marseilles with a general cargo.

S.S. Stephnotis:—The steamer Stephnotis 2,584 tons, Captain J. Robinson will sail today for Calcutta with ballast.

S.S. St. Veronica:—The steamer St. Veronica, 2,972 tons, Captain J. P. Stable, will sail to-day for Hull and Rotterdam with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Delta with the homeward mails of the 10th instant arrived at Aden at 12-30 a.m., on Thursday, the 15th idem.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mantua with the outward mails of the 9th instant passed Suez at 2 a.m., the same day.

THURSDAY January 15th, 1914.

P. DOCK.

Sbd Steamer		Agent
B. Montebello	Smith	Wilson Line Co
C. & E. Saint Veronica	Stnbb	J. M. & Co
D. & E. Clan Maclean	Williamson	J. F. & Co
H. President	Schutt	A. S. & Co
K. Kamakura Maru	Hori	N. Y. K
M. Euphorbia	Stewart	K. N. & Co.
N. Goa	Charters	Rallí Bros
O. Transport	Jones	D. N. & Co

V. DOCK.

1. City of Poona	Rae	K. N. & Co.
2. Scindia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co
4. Errington Court	Lewis	W. & A. G. & Co
5. Silverdale	Mc. Leod	D. N. & Co
6. City of Chester	Seaborne	K. N. & Co.
7. Luzon Maru	Sabawa	N. Y. K
8. Den of Ogil	Jarvis	T. M & Co
9. Nordmark	Meinmann	W. & A. Graham & Co
10. & 11. Banca	Garwood	P. & O. S. N. & Co
12. & 13. Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. S. N. Co
15. Umta	Babb	M M & Co
16. Kaaz er	Smith	D. M. Khandwa

H. W. V. D.

Lhasa	Manley	M. M. & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Assaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Arcadia	Barcham	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Adenwen	Hayward	W. & A. G. & Co.
Braziliana	Snowdon	T. M. & Co
Bassano	Baxhall	J. F. & Co.
Chakrata	Smith	M. M. & Co.
Dinsdalehall	Henrickson	T. M & Co.
Dwarka	Woxon	M. M. & Co.
Ferozi	Primrose	T. M. & Co.
Fredriko Gavie	Fullos	J. M. & Co.
Fultala	Minnel	M. M. & Co.
Hos	Fae	T. M. & Co
Iran	Peabody	K. N. & Co
India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. Co
Khosoro	Hansen	T. M. & Co
Koweit	Brewis	Arab Steamer
Lightning	Cave	M. M. & Co.
Pundra	Handcock	M. M. & Co
Pentakota	Hewert	M. M. & Co.
Rosbergen	Burger	A. Y. & Co
Sardar	Weeks	H. S. Shustry.
Seldra	Bryn	The Bombay & Co
Steplnotis	Goodridge	A. Y. & Co.
Sunbeam (yacht)	Callaway	Lord Brassey
Styliani Bebis	Sirmas	J. M. & Co.
Telyahi	Kaas A. M.	Jeewanji & Co
Uriana	Pratt	M. M. & Co.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 15th January 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess in the submontane districts; night temperature is above normal at Multan and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual at Bikaner and Jaipur. Day temperature is in excess in Rajputana; night temperature is above normal in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the south Konkan. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Weather has again been dry. Skies have become lightly to moderately clouded in north-west India.

A few showers are possible in the extreme north.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON THURSDAY, the 15th of January 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-ARBA—						
Bushire, 13th	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (14)	65	56.0	91	..	7.63	—1.24
Jask	77.1	68.3	75	..	1.68	—0.36
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do 14th	80.9	69.1	80	..	0.66	—0.47
PUNJAB—						
Multan	73.3	51.2	77	..	0.91	0.50
Rawalpindi	68.5	39.9	92	..	3.24	1.14
Lahore	74.1	45.0	87	..	1.29	0.40
Sirsa	73.7	46.0	70	..	1.26	0.60
Ambala	74.7	41.1	84	..	0.96	—0.90
Delhi	74.4	50.3	62	..	0.52	—0.39
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	77.6	48.2	57	..	0.09	—0.55
Mainpuri	78.0	44.2	70	..	0.26	—0.70
Jhansi	82.6	50.0	46	..	0.37	—0.28
Cawnpore	77.6	46.9	80	..	0.02	—0.89
Allahabad	80.7	47.3	76	..	0.68	—0.31
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	75.5	49.4	63	..	1.30	1.04
Karachi	74.2	60.0	69	..	0.17	—0.22
Ajmer	78.6	49.3	67	..	2.34	1.76
Jaipore	82.0	50.2	52	..	0.86	0.31
Kotah	82.6	53.6	52	..	1.03	0.59
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA West—						
Bhuj	81.6	51.3	50	..	0.03	—0.13
Dwarka	77.5	60.9	75	..	0.00	—0.19
Veraval	79.2	60.5	39	..	0.09	—0.41
Rajkot	88.2	50.9	42	..	0.00	—0.29
Bhavnagar Para	89.4	56.4	37	..	0.00	—0.32
Surat	91.7	58.7	68	..	0.00	—0.19
Ahmedabad	89.5	58.6	36	..	0.00	—0.21
Deesa	88.6	48.4	41	..	0.01	—0.19
Neemuch	82.8	52.5	7	..	0.12	—0.27
Indore	86.6	51.2	60	..	0.20	—0.42
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubulpore	84.1	49.8	60	..	0.94	—0.23
Sargur	84.5	55.2	35	..	0.81	—0.54
Hoshangabad	87.1	52.4	60	..	0.77	—0.33
Khandwa	91.5	51.9	49	..	0.00	—0.89
Akola	91.1	52.0	35	..	0.49	—0.90
Amraoti	88.1	61.3	52	..	1.31	—0.01
Nagpur	86.9	53.3	57	..	0.85	—0.57
Chanda	86.2	56.5	84	..	0.37	—0.81
Raipur	83.5	55.6	81	..	1.26	0.51
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.9	70.5	77	..	..	—0.52
Ratnagiri	90.7	65.7	56	..	..	—0.61
Mormugao	83.8	68.2	93	..	..	—1.16
Karwar	85.1	64.0	90	..	..	—1.92
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92.8	53.7	45	..	0.08	—0.66
Ahmednagar	87.1	51.0	42	..	0.16	—0.84
Poona	88.6	52.5	58	..	..	—1.05
Sholapur	88.2	61.1	44	..	0.01	—1.42
Bijapur	88.1	61.5	64	..	0.24	—0.95
Belgaum	84.4	57.3	46	..	0.82	—1.03
Aurangabad	87.9	53.7	30	..	0.00	—0.91
Nizamabad (Indur)	86.8	56.2	60	..	0.02	—0.75
Hyderabad	84.1	60.4	89	..	0.09	—1.15
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	86.2	68.1	66	..	0.93	—2.41
Calicut	86.0	67.4	61	..	4.67	—1.44
Cochin	89.2	69.7	65	..	4.69	—3.55
Colombo	89.7	70.9	90	..	27.12	8.00
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82.8	63.3	85	..	00.0	—6.13
Bellary	89.8	62.3	64	..	0.04	—2.07
Cuddapah	86.4	60.1	79	..	3.09	—1.48
Madras	83.1	65.3	85	..	28.73	9.21
Bangalore	88.8	57.5	83	..	0.34	—3.14
Coimbatore	86.8	60.5	87	..	4.87	0.16
Trichinopoly	85.1	67.3	75	..	10.41	2.50
Negapatam	82.5	66.1	82	..	53.35	25.53

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 15.

There has been no rain, but conditions are somewhat disturbed in the north-west.

Forecast:—No great change.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

AMUSEMENTS:

LA SCALA
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30
LITTLE MONA
Has a new Budget of Songs.
YOU MUST COME TO-NIGHT TO SEE AND HEAR HER SING
"JOSHU-AH"
AND
COUNTRY—KING—AND GIRL
BELLE SPARK S
THE PRETTY SOPRANO
To-night will sing
"DEAR HEART"
"LITTLE PERSIAN ROSE"
"GARDEN OF LOVE"
"Meet me to-night in Dreamland."
NEXT WEEK.

ANOTHER PAR-EXCELLENCE PROGRAMME
Complete Change To-night.
Headed by the
BEAUTIFUL GRECIAN ACTRESS
MDLLE. ELEKTRA
AND
SIGNOR EMMANUEL IN THEIR
MUSICAL REVUES
SINGING—DANCING—COMEDY.
LA SCALA
CINEMA AND VARIETIES
TWO PERFORMANCES
6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10.
A FASCINATING SERIES OF NOTABLE FEATURES.
There is Brightness—Sparkle and Continual Variety throughout without a dull moment to break the spell.

LA SCALA
TO-NIGHT AT 10
ALICE DIGBY
(The Versatile Girl)
NEW SONGS—NEW DANCES
Featuring the songs
"TENNESSEE"
and
CUSTOMS OF HOLLAND
concluding with
DUTCH CLOG DANCE
OUR "EXCLUSIVE" PICTURES
Include
WIFFLES
HIS
MOTHER'S DARLING
(Comedy full of Fun and Frolic)
PATHE'S GAZETTE
APPLE-GROWING IN AMERICA
JIM'S SUN TOPEE (Comic)

Miss ALICE DIGBY IN "CINDERELLA" as played by her over 1,000 times in England.
TIT-BITS FROM "CINDERELLA." A PANTOMIME IN 20 MINUTES—Assisted by LEW JAMES.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.
We have the Pl sure to Present
THE GREAT VITAGRAPH PICTURE DRAMA
THE FRENCH SPY.
A Stirring story of the French War in Morocco.
4,000 feet—3 parts.
One of the finest Dramas shown in Bombay.
Come and see for yourself!
Shows nightly:—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11.
Sat. and Sunday:—11-15 to 12-15.
Prize Shows—Sat. and Sunday 5-30 to 6-30.
FILMS FOR SALE hiRE.

THE EXCELSIOR.
THE LAST CHANCE
of seeing the first three parts of the famous
POMPEII film
and the
MERRY MAGNETS
VAUDEVILLE COMPANY
is
To-Night
TWO PERFORMANCES
To-night at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
and come early

TEMPERATURE IN B

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 14th January 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p. m 4 p.m., and 10 p m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches.	29.971
Temperature of Air	degrees.	78.3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	69.2
Dew point	"	64.6
Relative humidity of Air		0.648
Extent of couldy sky (the whole sky cloudy = 10)		0.0
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees.	85.9
Manimum do.	"	71.5
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NE ENE, E.WNW, SW,
Movement of Wind .. do.		108

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order the vessels in the Lombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 15th January, was 30.206 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings about to be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of to height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Dock sill.

1914	High Water.					
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.			Depth sill.	
	January	h.	m.		ft.	in
Thurs.	15	m	1	20	30	1
		m	1	27 a	27	5
Fri.	16	m	1	57	29	8
		m	2	15 a	27	2
Satur	17	m	2	35	29	0
		m	3	9 a	28	8
Sun.	18	m	3	15	28	1
			4	12 a	26	1
Mon.						
Tues.	20	m		0	29	0
				0 a	27	9
Wed.	21	m	8	10	25	2
			8	31 a	26	5

1914	Low Water.					
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.			Depth on sill.	
	January.	h.	m.		ft.	in.
Thurs.	15	m	7	29	17	7
		m	7	10 a	15	8
Fri.	16	m	8	9	17	3
		m	7	55 a	16	9
Satur	17	m	8	52	17	1
			8	44 a	18	2
Sun.	18	m	9	41	19	2
			9	40 a	19	8
Mon.						
Tues.	20	m	11	57	17	3
Wed.	21	m	0	44	21	11
			1	8 a	17	1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

January.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
15. (Thurs.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 21m
16. (Fri.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 22m
17. (Satur)	7h. 15m.	6h. 22m
18. (Sun.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 23m
(Mon.)		
20. (Tues.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 24m
21. (Wed.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 25m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter.	Jan.	4th	6h 39.1m P.M.
Full Moon.	Do.	12th	10h 39.0m. A.M.
Last Quarter.	Do.	19th	5h 59.8m A.M.
New Moon.	Do.	26th	0h 4. 1m P.M.

PLAGUE IN BELLARY DISTRICT.

The following notification is published in the "Bombay Government Gazette":—

"Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Kuruvatti in the Harpanahalli taluk of the Bellary district, if persons from the infected portions of the Bellary district, the Bombay Presidency, the Mysore and Hyderabad States and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Sri Mallikarjunaswami car festiv and cattle fair.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival or fair from the 17th to 28th February 1914, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival or fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back."

HIGH COURT HOLIDAYS.

The High Court on its Appellate Side will be closed for the Easter Holidays from Thursday the 9th to Monday the 13th April 1914, both days inclusive. The Registrar's office will be open on Thursday the 9th April and Monday the 13th April 1914 from 11-30 a.m., to 4 p.m. (Standard Time). Applications in Criminal cases and applications of an urgent character in Civil cases will be received during the vacation. The High Court on its Appellate Side will be closed for the Annual Summer Vacation from Tuesday the 14th April to Sunday the 7th June 1914, both days inclusive. The Registrar's office will be open daily from 11-30 a.m. to 4 p.m. (Standard Time) during the vacation, except on Saturdays and close holidays.

Applications in Criminal cases and applications of an urgent character in Civil cases will be received during the vacation. The days on which the Court will sit for the disposal of ordinary criminal business will be notified hereafter.

MOTOR VEHICLES IN KARACHI.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Bombay Motor-vehicles Act, 1904 (Bom. II of 1904), the Governor in Council is pleased to prohibit, on and after the 30th day of January 1914, within the limits of the City Municipality of Karachi and the Karachi Cantonment, the letting or plying for hire of any motor-vehicle except under a permit granted by the Distri Magistrate of Karachi. The District Magistrate is hereby authorised to grant such permits, subject to such general or special conditions as he may see fit to prescribe.

BOMBAY LAW COLLEGE.

It is notified in yesterday's "Government Gazette" that in supersession of Government Notification dated the 18th November 1913, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Government Law School, Bombay, until further orders:—

Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Barrister-at-Law, to be substantive pro tem. Principal.

Mr. K. MacI. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law, to be substantive pro tem. Professor.

BOMBAY MARINE COURT.

INQUI INTO HARBOUR COLLISION.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, Mr. S. Barcham, Master, P. and O. S. S. Arcadia and Mr. J. R. Rae, Master S. S. City of Poona to conduct an investigation into the circumstances attending the collision between the Hopper Barges Curlew and Mudlark in the Bombay Harbour off Karanja Beacon, on the 29th December 1913. The investigation will be held at the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is a statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 10th January 1914:—

Bombay City 9, Karachi Town and Port 4 Surat District 21, Thana District 2, East Khandesh District 35, West Khandesh District nil, Poona Town 27, other places in Poona District 24, Ahmednagar District 15, Satara District 62 (for 2 weeks), Kolaba District 12, Belgaum District 59, Dharwar District 197, Bijapur District 133, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 164, Bhor State 1, Surat Agency 4, Satara Agency 1, Kathiawar Agency 1 (imported).—Total 771.

SOCIAL SERVICE FIRST-AID CLASS.

A First Aid Class under the auspices of the Social Service League, will be opened in Girgaum, Kelewadi Municipal Marathi School on the 18th instant. This class will meet every Sunday from 3 to 4 p.m. (S.T.) and will be conducted by Dr. V. S. Sanzgiri L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Those who wish to join the class should send their names to the Secretaries, Social Service League.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The senior class of the Brotherhood will meet as usual on Sunday, 18th instant at 9 a.m. in the hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon when the Rev. Dr. Scott, M.A., D.D., will deliver his preliminary lecture on "Milton's Paradise Lost."

HGH COURT SESSIONS.

The First Sessions of the Bombay High Court for the current year will be held on Monday, 2nd February 1914 at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.)

The most alarming feature of the plague report of the United Provinces is the extraordinary number of seizures and deaths during the week ending 3rd instant. The Ballia district heads the list with 1,347 and 1,238 respectively. This is something of a record. The next heaviest figures are 603 seizures and 326 deaths in the Gorakhpur district. Ghazipur district being third in the list with 357 and 441, and Azamgarh district fourth with 259 and 284. The total figures for the week are 3,364 seizures and 3,024 deaths.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.

The Bombay Mails of 3rd inst. arrived at Brindisi this afternon

Consols 2½ %	71 3/4—1/2
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 25-27½	unchgd
Rentes 3 %	86½ plus⅛
Berlin Cheques on London	20.51 unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot	26⅞ unchgd
Bar Silver Spot 2 months hence	26 3/8—1/8
Closing Tone of silver:—Quiet steady	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63 13-16 unchangd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st (Bank buying Rate)	1-3 7/16 „
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½%	since 8th instant.
3½% India Stock (Sterling Loan)	86 unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3m-st.	3⅛ „
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6m-st.	3⅛ „
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4⅛ „
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4⅜ „
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77-9
Interest day to day loans	3⅝ plus⅞
Interest 7 day market loans	3 unchgd

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Jan. 14.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	48,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	25,000
Day's Exports to Continent	28,000
Futures at New York March	12.54 plus 10
Futures at New York May	12.32 plus 9

Advanced on Firm southern spot market and improved demand and on spinners reported to be bidding more freely

Spot Cotton at New York	12.70 plus 1 0
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12⅝ unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Steady	
Futures at New Orleans March	12.73 plus 7
Futures at New Orleans May	12.83 „ 6
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	9¾ unchgd
Demand Bills	4.86 7/16 plus⅛
Silver Commercial Bars	37¾ unchgd

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 14.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp	1,000
„ Sales of East Indian	200
„ Imports	15.000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Fair Demand steady

„ „ „ Futures Quiet

Tone of Manchester Market quiet with a limited enquiry

Mid. Americans	7.03 plus 4
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.80 unchgd
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	March 12.46 plus 2
	May 12.30 „ 2
New York Official noon call	March 12.47 „ 3
	May 12.32 „ 4
New Orleans 10 a.m	March 12.68 „ 2
	May 12.79 „ 2

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	
J. F.	6.72 plus 4
F. M.	6.74 „ 5
M. A.	6.75 „ 4
A. M.	6.75 „ 5
M. J.	6.74 „ 4
J. J.	6.71 „ 5
J. A.	6.67 „ 4
A. S.	6.56 „ 5
S. O.	6.38 „ 4
O. N.	6.29 „ 4

TO CALCUTTA.

COTTON PIECE GOODS (in Yards)	
Bleached and White	19,200,000
Unbleached and Grey	85,300,000
Dyed and Colored	6,400,000
Printed	6,200,000
TWIST AND YARNS (IN lbs.)	
Dyed and Bleached	370,000
Unbleached and Grey	190,000
Total Shipments of Salt	tons. 3,000

TO RANGOON.

Bleached and White	Yds.	3,800,000
Unbleached and Grey	Yds.	1,300,000
Dyed and Colored	Yds.	2,900,000
Printed	Yds.	3,800,000
Dyed and Bleached	lbs.	370,000
Unbleached and Grey		10,005

TO MADRAS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS (in Yds.)		
Bleached and White		4,200,000
Unbleached and Grey		11,200,000
Dyed and Colored		1,500,000
Printed		3,900,000
TWIST AND YARNS (IN lbs.)		
Dyed and Bleached		300,000
Unbleached and Grey		220,000

TO BOMBAY.

Bleached and White		18,500,000
Unbleached and Grey		14,600,000
Dyed and Colored		10,200,000
Printed		15,800,000
Dyed and Bleached		190,000
Unbleached and Grey		500,000

TO KARACHI.

Bleached and White	Yds.	14,600,000
Unbleached and Grey	Yds.	1.200,000
Dyed and Colored	Yds.	2,500,000
Printed	Yds.	4,800,000
Dyed and Bleached	lbs.	10,000
Unbleached and Grey		20,000

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

Jan. 14.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs.1,00,00,000

Rs. 3,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 4,40,000 „ „ to Bombay } 10,00,000
Rs. 2,40,000 „ „ to Madras.

Tenders on Calcutta and Bombay at 1-4 1-32 (Min. Rate) Received 2% above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16.03.

Telegraphic Transfers

Rs. 41,80,000 were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 23,00,000 „ „ to Bombay } Rs.90,00,000
Rs. 25,20,000 „ „ to Madras.

Tenders on Calcutta and Bombay at 1-4 1-16 (Min. Rate) Received 2 % above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16.08

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening *including last Public Sale* Rs. 80,00,000.

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 1,00,00,000
Bills on Madras Rs. 10,000 @ ¼ 3-32

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, Jan. 14

Under the arrangement made for the grant of Telegraphic Transfers on India against Sovereigns shipped to this country from abroad the Secretary of State for India in Counel has purchased £250,000 due from Egypt on 24th January.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Jan.-Feb. ; Hull value unchanged	37¼
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal firm.	
South American Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers, firm	
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. Jan.-Feb. ; nominal quiet unchanged	33½
South Australian Jan.-Feb. ; sellers	35⅜—⅛
Victorian Jan.-Feb. ; sellers	35⅜—⅛
New South Wales Jan.-Feb. ; sellers	35⅜—⅛

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship March April May ; Antwerp nearest value unchanged	53
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship March April May ; Antwerp nearest value unchanged	54
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship Jan. Feb. ; Dunkirk nearest value firmer unchanged	47¾
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship April May Dunkirk done quiet but steady unchanged	47¾
Linseed Calcutta Jan.-Feb. ; London, sellers quiet but steady	49 plus 3d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. Antwerp sellers quiet but steady	44½ plus⅛
Bombay Cottonseed Feb.-March ; Hull sellers quiet unchanged	6.8.3

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 62⅝—¼
Copper Braziers	£ 79—¼
Yellow Metal unchanged	6¾

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value	10.6—6d
Arrivals:—Hidalgo.	

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers May June steady but not active	12.10½
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal Feb.-March nothing doing unchanged	11.10½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Jan.	9.3 plus ½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May	9.6¼ plus ¾
Firm, holders asking higher prices.	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers Feb.-March ; steady small biz doing unchanged	13.2½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta January unchanged	11.7½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay January value quiet unchanged	11.6
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-March ; value	11.3 plus 3d
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Jan.-March ; value	11.4½ plus 3d
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan. March ; value	12.9 plus 1½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Jan.-March ; value nominal in absence of Business	12.10½ plus 1½

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	35.6
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow	36
General Tone of Tallow Auction quiet.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Jan.-Feb. ; sellers dull unchanged	3½

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, 15th January.)

The services of Mr. Hector R. Kothavala, Third Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department for employment under the Director of Criminal Intelligence, for a period of four months.

Mr. B. A. Dubois to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Aden, vice Mr. H. R. Kothavala, on deputation.

Mr. A. Bhattacharya, L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, transferred by Government from the Southern to the Central Division is posted to the Sholapur District.

Mr. W. F. D. Fisher, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. T. Gilbert to be Third Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency.

Mr. R. G. Gordon, I. C. S., on special duty for a period not exceeding four months, with effect from the date of his return to duty, in connection with the revision of the Survey and Settlement Manual.

Mr. W. F. D. Fisher, on return from leave, to be Divisional Forest Officer, East Khandesh.

Mr. W. C. Milne, on relief, to be Working Plans Officer, Northern Circle.

The Reverend C. D. Mason is confirmed as Junior Chaplain on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment with effect from the 16th December 1913.

The services of Captain D. D. Kamat, Indian Medical Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for civil appointment.

The Hon'ble Surgeon-General Henry Wickham Stevenson, C.S.I., is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 10th January, 1914.

Major V. B. Bennett, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S., I.M.S., is granted, from the date of relief, privilege leave combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to one year.

Mr. E. G. Turner, I.C.S., on return to duty, to resume his appointment of Special Officer, Salsette Building Sites.

Mr. B. W. Kissan, I.C.S., on relief, to be on deputation in the office of the Special Officer, Salsette Building Sites, in connection with the development of Bombay, vice Mr. W. Greer, I.C.S., pending further orders.

With effect from 1st February 1914, for a period of three years, Mr. Laxman Venkatesh Naik, LL.B., to be the District Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor for the district of Bijapur vice Rao Sahab Raghavendra Krishna Kembhavi, resigned.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the Bombay High Court are pleased to issue to Messrs. Gajanan V. Gupte B. A. LL.B., Rajaram V. Vede, B. A. LL.B., Harsukhlal A. Divan, B. A. LL.B., Shridhar J. Kunte, B. A. LL.B., Ishvarlal H. Joshir, B. A. LL.B., and Mr. Balkrishna S. Chirputkar, B. A. LL.B., sanads to practice as Pleaders in the Poona Satara, Broach, Ahmedabad Districts and Bombay High Court respectively.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

(From our Correspondents.)

Jan. 15.

Packages.	Rs.	From	Bank.
3 Boxes Gold.	96,000	London	Mercantile

EXCHANGE.

The tone of the Market is steadier and there is more business doing.

We quote:—

		s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—			
T. T. ready		1-4	1-16
D. D. mail		1-4	3-32
T. T. forward, Aug.		1-3	31-32
BANKS BUYING—			
Private D. D. ready		1-4	5-32
Credits 3 m-s ready		1-4	5-16
„ „ forward, 15 Feb.		1-4	9-32
„ 6 m-s ready		1-4	15-32
Francs 3 m-s ready			171¾
Marks „ „			139½
60 dys Hongkong			141
„ „ Shanghai			189½
„ „ Japan			148

BULLION.

Ready bar silver in London is unchanged at 26 5/8 while for forward delivery in two months the rate is 1/8 down at 26 3/8. The Market opened steadier with a fair enquiry and has remained steady at about the opening rates during the day.

We quote:—	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	23	15	9
Australian bar gold	23	15	3
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	78	8	0
„ „ 1st Settlement	77	14	0
„ „ 2nd „	76	13	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 13th January 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	31	36,349
B. B. & C. I. Railway	32	38,324

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market presented a weak tone to-day and the quotation underwent a drop of about two annas. The Market opened at Rs. 95/5, gradually declined and finally closed at Rs. 95/3 for 30th January delivery. A fair amount of business was done during the course of the day.

The Bank of Bombay raised its rate of interest from 5 per cent. to 6 per cent. to-day on demand loans.

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 102 (New Issue).

SHARES.

The Share Market stood steady to-day though a limited amount of work was reported during the course of the day.

Madhavji improved to Rs. 1,090.

Davids stood steady at Rs. 462/8 and Fazulbhai at Rs. 427/8.

Currimbhoy improved to Rs. 230, New Great Eastern to Rs. 415 and Phoenix to Rs. 157/8.

Finlay stood steady at Rs. 307/8 and Swan at Rs. 277/8.

Bombay Burma Trading shares changed hands at Rs. 910.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares were in demand at Rs. 1,020 c. d.

Bank of Bombay shares were quoted at Rs. 1,620 x. d. and Bank of India shares at Rs. 65/8 c. d.

Central Bank of India shares changed hands at Rs. 16.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares stood at Rs. 80, deferred at Rs. 140 and preference moved upto Rs. 159/8.

COTTON.

There was a further moderate advance of 7 to 10 points in the Amerian Markets. The consumption in America continues good and Messrs. Weld & Co. give the following details of the consumption in the United States in a cable received to-day.

December consumption 482,000 bales against 445,000 bales, as compared with last year.

September to December 1913:—
1,977,000 bales.

September to December 1912:—
1,868,000 bales

It is reported that bull operators of a good class are re-entering the Market in Liverpool. As we have before said, fluctuations may occur, but we believe in higher prices eventually this season.

The local Market opened steady with prices almost unchanged. The rate for good Broach was Rs. 297/98, and fine Khamgaon Akola was quoted Rs. 257 for both January and March. There has been little business doing during the day and prices close about Rupee 1 lower all round, the tone being quiet but steady.

B. C. T. A. QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Super Fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H.G. Bengals	229	219	213	..	Jan.15-25
do.	228	218	210	..	Ready.
M.G. Bengals	232	222	214	..	Jan. 25th.
do.	234	224	216	..	Ready.
M.G. Scind-Punjab	229	219	211	..	Jan. 25th.
do	231	221	213	..	Ready.
M.G. Khandesh	228	219	..	..	Jan. 25th.
do.	229	220	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Hingunghat Wardha	290	..	..	..	Jan. 25th.
do.	292	..	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee	286	..	..	..	Jan. 25th.
do.	288	..	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Yeotmahl	276	..	..	..	Jan. 25th.
do.	279	..	..	..	Ready
M.G. Dhamangaum, Poolgaum	268	..	..	..	Jan. 25th.
do.	271	..	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"	255	..	..	..	Jan. 25th.
do.	256	248	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Amraoti	258	..	..	..	Jan. 25th.
do.	260	..	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Broach	306	..	..	..	Mar. 25th.
do.	..	..	..	296	Mar. 15-25
M.G. Muttia	223	208	..	..	Jan. 25th.
do.	225	210	..	..	Ready.
H. G. Rajputana	221	..	..	..	Jan. 25th.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Steady
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	11,000

Months.	
J. F.	6.78 plus. 6
F. M.	6.80 „ 6
M. A.	6.81 „ 6
A. M.	6.81 „ 6
M. J.	6.80 „ 6
J. J.	6.77 „ 6
J. A.	6.73 „ 6
A. S.	6.61 „ 5
S. O	6.44 „ 6

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is steady.
Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	8	0	R. T.
White Pessi 75 %	5		0	„
White Delhi, May	5	15	6	„

Linseed:—The Market is steady.
Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bold Brown, Ready	7	15	0	B. T.
Bold Brown May	9	0	0	R. T.
Bold Brown Sept.	9	6	0	„

Rapeseed:—The Market is quiet but steady.
Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore	7	12	0	B. T.
Yellow Cawnpore	9	0	0	„
Brown Delhi May	9	2	6	R T.

Teelseed:—The Market is quiet but steady.
Quotations —

	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White	57	0	0
Mughi	55	0	0
Black Kutni J.F.	46	8	0

Groundnuts:—The Market is steady.
Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold	48	0	0
Small	47	0	0

Mowraseed:—The Market is quiet.
Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	8	2	0	B. T.

Poppyseed:—The Market is quiet.
Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	10	5	0	B. T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for 24 hours up to yesterday at 6 p.m.:—

Cotton	11,147 Bales
Wheat	4,525 Cwts.
Linseed	3,785 „
Rape, Rai, etc.	12 „
Gingelyseed	13,064 „
Poppyseed	Nil. „
Groundnuts	8,923 „
Castorseed	10,018 „
Rice	1,126 „
Myrabollams	2,093 „
Cottonseed	27,213 „
Mowraseed	47 „
Gram	1,271 „
Jowar	7,413 „
Maize	Nil. „
Barley	627 „

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

The Directors of the Bank of Bengal made no change at their meeting to-day in the local bank rate which remains at 7 per cent., the figure adopted on November, 13, last year. Cash balances are up to the extent of forty lakhs of rupees at the head office and by more than nine lakhs at the branches, and the percentage of cash to liabilities works out at 39.95 as against 30.30 last week and 37.64 the week before. To-day's Council allotments possessed no sensational features and they had no effect on the local money market.

Bank on demand has been obtainable in one quarter only at 1s 4½d, the orthodox quotation being 1s. 43-32d. Telegraphic transfers are at 1s. 4 1-16d. while for document attached bills 1s. 4 5-16d. is the price for three months, 1s. 4 15-32d. being the figure for the long forward position.

Government Paper ruled this evening at Rs. 95.5 for cash.

There is a tendency towards lower values in the jute market with buyers still holding aloof. Sellers are, however, disinclined to accept anything less than Rs. 82 for first marks for January shipment.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK OF THE PRESIDENCY.

The following summary of Season Reports from the various Districts of the Presidency was published in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette":—

The standing crops were generally in good condition except in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Bijapur, where they were withering for want of moisture. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Khandesh, Baroda, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. The supply of fodder was inadequate in parts of Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Bijapur. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in parts of Sholapur and was deficient in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona. The supply of drinking water was adequate except in parts of Sholapur and Satara. Water for irrigation was deficient in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Satara. Prices though high, show a slight tendency to fluctuate except in parts of the Konkan. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	17 to 37
Gujarat	21 to 42
Konkan	29 to 35
Deccan	31 to 46
Karnatak	38 to 52

The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 10th January were 459 in Sholapur and 720 in Satara.

MUHARRAM IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT APPRECIATION OF PEACEFUL CELEBRATION.

The following Resolution of the Bombay Government on the Police Commissioner's report on the celebration in Bombay City of the last Muharram is published in yesterday's "Government Gazette."—

"The Governor in Council desires to congratulate the Muhammadan Community of Bombay on the peaceful and orderly celebration of the Muharram. His Excellency is glad to notice the excellent services rendered by the Bombay City Police, especially by Messrs. Edwardes, Griffiths and Harker, and also by the other officers of the Force, the bulk of whom were continuously on duty for six days and six nights in succession. The thanks of Government are also due to the Military Authorities for the excellence of their arrangements, and to Sardar Saheb Sulleman Cassim Haji Mitha for his hearty co-operation with the Commissioner of Police in persuading the Memon community to respect the regulations laid down in connection with the celebrations."

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R.
Bank of Bombay	Jan-July	13%	1620
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6%	66
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,700
Bank of Madras	do.	12%	1,400
Bank of Rangoon		6%	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8%	51
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	7½%	2
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25		6	16
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15		6¼	17
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O.			
Standard Bank Rs. 50. P			15
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.		6%	25
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug	14%	280
The Poona Bank (Old Issue) Rs. 50.		18%	360
New Issue Rs. 15	June	10%	35
Punjab National Bank	do.		15
EXCHANGE BANKS		10%	175
Chartered Bank			
Mercantile Bank A		16%	£60
B		7%	£19
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	do.	7%	£18-10
Eastern Bank, Ld, £4	Feb.-Aug	£4	£87½
National Bank of India £12	New Sep-Mar.	5% 14%	75 600

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

		Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
Ahmedabad Advance	May-Oct.	25	785
Alliance	Apl-Oct.	Nil	75
Berar Manufacturing			100
Bo. Cotton Manufacturing			102½
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co.,		25	635
Bombay United	May-Nov	25	495
Century	Apl-Oct.	6	245
Central India	May-Nov	65	1,880
China	Mar-Sep.	50	570
Chinoi Silk		20	400
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep	30	1,420
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep	Nil	492
Connaught	do.	Nil	100
Coorla	April	40	640
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	6	111¼
Currimbhoy	do.	10	227½
Dawid	May.-Nov.	20	40½
Edward Sassoon		8	190
Emperor Edward		25	405
Empress	Mar.-Sep.		150
Fazulbhoy	May	20	428½
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	50	1,400
Finlay Mills		7-8	310
Gold Mohur		25	525
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45	630 XD
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	500
Hyderabad	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching		4	95
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40	425
Indo-China Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,055
Indore Malwa	Dec.	4	14½
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	240
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	6¼	90
Jewraj Baloo	May	20	400
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	290
Khandesh Rs. 610.	June-Dec.	25	900
Khatao	May-Nov.	45	1,360
Kohinoor	Mar.-Aug.	25	730
Lakshmi Cotton	April.	60	1,120
Madhowji Dharamsi	June-Dec.	75	1,090
Madras United	June-Dec.	60	1,965
Maneckjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,960
Meyer Sassoon		Nil	80
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	115	2,740
Nawab of Cambay		30	350
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	7	215
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep.	30	985
Phoenix	Jan.-July.	7	155
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	390
Ripon	do.	Nil	250
Sassoon Cotton	April.	Yr.50	750
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr.35	420
Sholapore	June-Dec.	250	4,600
S. Mahratta	Nov.		55
Standard Mills	May.-Nov.	40	1,145
Sun	Oct.		105
Surat Rice Mill	May.	15	200
Swan	New O.	10	280
Swadeshi	May.-Oct.	50	1,482½
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,190
Union Mill		Nil	250
Vishnu Cotton O. P.		Nil	300
Western India	Sep.	45	425
Mysore Spinning	July.	15	240

Press Companies.

		Last Div. Rs.	Year Rs.
Akbar	May.	300	4,80
Albert Kurraches	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15	2000
Broach City	Oct.	14	13
Fort	Nov.	5	100
Godavery Valley		6	95
Harvey and Sabapathy	July	40	700
Hindustan P. & M.		15	725
Hingolee	Sept.	5	70
Indian Cotton	Oct.	8½	135
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.		7%	707
Kamgaum	Sept.	30	365
Mahmudpura Cln.		7½	100
Mehuva	Oct.	Nil	123
Mercantile	do.	Nil	20
Manmar Manufacturing	Aug.	12½	200
New East India	Sep.	75	910
New Mofussil Co.,	Nov.	50	800
New Berar	Oct.	35	530
New Prince of Wales	do.	45	605
Sind	Nov.	30	250
Surat City	Oct.	20	230
Volkart, U.P. Ld.,	Sept.	40	620
Vardwan G.P.		12	130

Railway Companies.

		Last Div.	Year.
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly	Feb.-July	6½	672½
Amritsar Patty Rly.	Mar.-Aug.	6%	140
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100	Jan.-July.	4	120 CD
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80		4%	113
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100.		4	108
Sind Light Rys.	June-Dec.		140
Tapti Valley Railway Co.,	Apl.-Aug.	6%	580
Ahmedabad Dholka Rly	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	135

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last Div.	Year.
Alcock Ashdown Co.,	Oct.-May	Nil	150
All India U.I. Co., Ld. Rs 20	August	Nil	10 4
Bamanka			
Backbay Bath			
Badham Pile		2	92
Baroda Tram Co.,	Jan.-Aug.	Nil	45
Bo. Burma T. Corpr.		15	910
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld.	P. Feb.-Aug. O.	6% 5%	175 212
Bombay Ice Manufg.	H. yearly	20	
Bombay Flour Mill	Mar.-Oct.	30	930
Bo. Land and Building		5	500
Bombay S.N. Co., O.	Mar.-Sep.	6%	225
Bombay S.N. Co., P.	Sep.-Oct.	20%	270
Central I.M. Co., Ld.	April	30 Hyr	25
City of Bombay Building Co.,	Dec.-Jan.	8	455
Delhi Flour	Sept.	30	110
Empire of I.L. Rs. 50.			530
Indian Mercantile In Co. Ltd., Rs. 20	Dec.	30 14	105
Indian Cotton Oil Company. O.	Old 100 New Issue 75	June 7% 7%	80 200
	P.....100	Oct.-July	
John Roberts & Co.		July 10%	182
Joet Fans Supply Co., Rs. 50	do.	10%	41
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175		12	172
Karrachee Landing Rs.75.	July.		100
Marcks & Co.,		10	102
Marsland Pr. Co., O		Nil	70
Marsland Price Co., P.		7%	63
Napier Hotel Co.,	May.	Rs. 3½	35
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs.50	July.	20	497-8
Phillips & Co.,	Sept.	10%	35
Port Canning Co.,		45	15
Shivrajpur Synd, etc.,			214
Sirdar Car'bic G's Co.,	Mar -Aug.		70
Soundy & Co.,		Nil	80
Tata Iron and Steel Co.,	O. Jan. D. & P. July.		89 140 155
Hydro Electric		4%	910
O. 800		7%	210
Tacks & Co., 800			
Telephone Co.,	May.	Rs.	
Treacher & Co.,	July.	R 1	

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearn's Wine of Cod Liver Extract....It infuses a new strength and energy.

TIRED

WORN OUT, RUN DOWN.

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason, devoid of energy or ambition. nights are passed sleeplessly. The appetite grows poor, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

In Neurasthenia and the impotence of old age, this remedy gives especially marked results. Energy is in all cases quickly restored.

These Pearls build up the delicate tissues, and bring back to manhood all broken down and weary constitutions. They renew vitality, replace weakness with strength, keen wits for dulled brains, and transform the dejected and desponding into healthy and cheerful men and women.

Price, per bottle of 40 pills Rs. 2, 3 bottles Rs. 5-8; V. P. 4 annas extra.

Address:—

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY, DEPT. B. M.,

155, Jumma Musjid, Market,

169—4

SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from.

A visit will pay you.

DANN & Co.,

Tailors and Outfitters

Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons,

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Branch:-Watson's Hotel.

ABU HIGH SCHOOL,

MOUNT ABU, RAJPUTANA.

RE-OPENS 15TH JANUARY, 1914.

A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Under the management of a Government Board of Control

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

THE ANDHERI PLATE.—Distance about one mile.

Master Delaval 9-12, Vancouver 9-7, North 9-0, St. Alban 9-0, Beroll 9-0, Flying Fish 8-12, Adelaide II. 8-12, Lady R. 8-0, Devereux 7-6, Silverbolt 7-6, Silver Memory 7-0, and Mordialloc 6-0.

THE MUSJID PLATE.—Distance about one mile.

Nakib 9-12, Beyrut 9-3, Sir Knight 9-0, Purity 8-12, Money Gold 8-10, Regent 8-7, Terror 8-7, Hoosam-el-mulook late Cockeye 8-6, Sunspot 8-2, Gowahajmer 8-0, Young Salanic 7-12, Trustee 7-7, and Shawcutt 7-6.

THE PRONGS PLATE.—Distance about one mile.

Aden 9-3, Occident 9-3, Mahakoom 9-0, Grequa 8-10, Ameer 8-9, Alwar 8-9, Mulberry 8-7, Kamil 8-6, Rashid Pasha 8-6, Hurbia 8-5, Longboat 8-5, Ghalib 8-5, Lot 8-4, Sakil Malik 8-2, Makbul 8-0, Mars 7-9, Good Evening 7-5, and Turkish Spot 7-5.

THE MAHIM PLATE.—Distance about seven furlongs.

Baloz 9-9, Polish 9-3, Singer 8-11, Young Majub 8-9, Zinfandel 8-7, Lookman 8-4, Galiard 8-3, Master Bill 8-3, Zuheir 8-3, Malster 8-0 and Raspberry 7-13.

THE GOREGAON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Authority 9-5, Mulberry 9-1, Dhaidan 9-0, Alwar 9-0, Kamil 9-0, Pretender II 8-12, Kaiser 8-8, Safi 8-8, American Spot 8-7, Red Wood 8-6, President 8-5, Lucifer 8-4, Mutar 8-4, Young Mooreed 8-2, Jack London 7-13, Miss Nagashi 7-10, Dhahemsee 7-8 and Royalist 7-0.

HORSES LEFT IN.

The following horses were left in after declaration of forfeit at 4 p.m. on Thursday January 15.

THE ANDHERI PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Master Delaval 9-12, North 9-0, St. Alban 9-0, Beroll 9-0, Lady R. 8-0, Devereux 7-6, Silverbolt 7-6, Silver Memory 7-0 and Mordialloc 6-0.

THE MUSJID PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Beyrut 9-3, Regent 8-7, Terror 8-7, Hoosam-el-mulook late Cockeye 8-6, Gowahajmer 8-0, Young Salanic 7-12, Trustee 7-7 and Shawcutt 7-6.

THE PRONGS PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Aden 9-3, Occident 9-3, Grequa 8-10, Ameer 8-9, Alwar 8-9, Mulberry 8-7, Rashid Pasha 8-6, Hurbia 8-5, Longboat 8-5, Ghalib 8-5, Lot 8-4, Sadil Malik 8-2, Makbul 8-0, Mars 7-9, Good Evening 7-5 and Turkish Spot 7-3.

THE MAHIM PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Baloz 9-9, Polish 9-3, Singer 8-11, Young Majub 8-9, Zinfandel 8-7, Galiard 8-3, Master Bill 8-3, Zuheir 8-3, Malster 8-0 and Raspberry 7-13.

THE GOREGAON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Authority 9-5, Mulberry 9-1, Alwar 9-0, Pretender II 8-12, Safi 8-8, American Spot 8-7, Red Wood 8-6, President 8-5, Lucifer 8-4, Mutar 8-4, Young Mooreed 8-2, Jack London 7-13, Miss Nagashi 7-10, Dhahemsee 7-8 and Royalist 7-6.

THE HOPEFUL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Division I.—Durban, Stable Boy, Navigator, Red Silk, Nayel Pasha, Badir, Good Star, Inspiration, Sayaar, Ambassador, Meteor, Nainava, Engine, Saidan, Brazil, Newmarket, and Red Flag.

Division II.—Columbus, Buttercup, Maurice, Fareed Beg, Aromatic, Abundance, Battle, Thunder, Ruby Fish, Yama, Sayel, Puma, Decoration, Chaser, Jemadar, Arabian Consul, Guldasta, and Ace of Hearts.

GOLF.

BLACKHEATH GOLD MEDAL.

On Wednesday and Thursday morning the Royal Bombay Golf Club held a competition for the Blackheath Gold Medal. Conditions were over eighteen holes by Medal play, the medal being won by the competitor returning the lowest scratch score.

England again proved successful and won with a return of 86. On the first day he was round in 44, which included a seven to the last hole. On the second day he played steady golf until the seventh hole, where he stood three over fours. This hole cost him 8 strokes and he finished in 42.

Jessop was second with 89, having come to grief at the second hole on the second day when he took 9 strokes to hole-out.

The best score for the nine holes was made by M. F. Nicholson, who was round in 40 on the second morning, but he was badly off his game on the first day, when he took 51.

Tennant and Hamilton, who won last week's competition, did well on Wednesday, when they headed the list with 42, but neither did well over the second round, Hamilton having a nine in his score.

The Senior handicap sweepstake was won by Tennant with a nett 87. He played an excellent game on the first day up to the last two holes and had nothing over five on his card.

The Junior handicap was won by Sherwood—14, who was round in 97 and won with a nett 83.

The results are as follows:—

BLACKHEATH MEDAL.

R. D. England	86
J. W. Jessop	89
G. F. D. Tennant	91
M. F. Nicholson	91
J. L. Hamilton	92
T. N. Begbie	94
C. C. Sherwood	97
W. J. Burrows	103
J. Longbottom	104
G. W. Talbot	105
H. Provis	106

SENIOR HANDICAP.

G. F. D. Tennant	91	—4	87
R. D. England	86	pl. 4	90
J. W. Jessop	89	pl. 2	91
J. L. Hamilton	92	scr.	92
H. F. Nicholson	91	pl. 2	93
T. N. Begbie	94	scr.	94

JUNIOR HANDICAP.

C. C. Sherwood	7	—14	83
H. Provis	106	—18	88
G. W. Talbot	105	—16	89
W. J. Burrows	103	—14	89
J. Longbottom	104	— 8	96

DIVISIONAL HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

103RD MAHRATTAS TO MEET RUSSELL'S INFANTRY IN FINAL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 15.

The tie of one goal all in the divisional hockey tournament yesterday was replayed this evening between 95th Russell's Infantry from Bombay and 120th Infantry from Belgaum. The Russell's Infantry scored 3 goals from short corners in the first half. In the second half, the 20th Infantry scored one. The Russell's Infantry thus won by 3 goals to 1.

The final between the 103rd Mahrattas from Ahmednagar and the 95th Russell's Infantry will be played on Saturday.

WORLD'S HEAVY-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

JACK JOHNSON TO FIGHT FRANK MORAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 14.

Articles have been signed for the match for the Heavy-weight Boxing Championship of the World between "Jack" Johnson and Frank Moran, to take place probably on the evening of the Grand Prix.

Johnson receives £6,000 win or lose, in addition to £1,000 training expenses. Moran receives £1,000. The money has been provided by three American millionaires.

THE CUP CHALLENGER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.

The building of Sir Thomas Lipton's "Shamrock" is being carried on in secret, but rumour gains credence that it will have a centre-board.

THE PIONEER HOCKEY CLUB.

FIXTURES FOR THE SEASON 1914.

17th January Saturday, Lusitanian Sporting Club.
24th January Saturday, Cyclists Hockey Club.
25th January Sunday, Fort and Proprietary High Schools Hockey Club.
31st January Saturday, Bombay Gymkhana.
7th February Saturday, Santa Cruz Regiment.
11th February Wednesday, Cyclists Hockey Club.
14th February Saturday, Grant Medical College Gymkhana.
18th February Wednesday, Bombay Young Cricketers Hockey Club.
21st February Saturday, Bombay Gymkhana.
23rd February Monday, G. I. P. Railway Athletic Club.
24th February Tuesday, Bombay Customs.
28th February Saturday, Sherwood Foresters.
4th March Wednesday, Bombay Gymkhana.
7th March Saturday, Bombay Young Cricketer's Hockey Club.
11th March Wednesday, Grant Medical College Gymkhana.
14th March Saturday, Cyclists Hockey Club.
18th March Wednesday, Bombay Customs.
21st March Saturday, Lusitanian Sporting Club.
25th March Wednesday, G. I. P. Railway Athletic Club.
28th March Saturday, Fort and Proprietary High Schools Hockey Club. (Return).
1st April Wednesday, Grant Medical College Gymkhana.
4th April Saturday, Sherwood Foresters.

All games will commence at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) Sharp.

LA SCALA.

TO-NIGHT'S NEW PROGRAMME.

Crowded houses every night since its opening have marked the progress of this new resort. The programme is varied and attractive. The Excellas concluded their engagement last evening and to-night another complete change of programme takes place. Two new artists enter the bill in Mdlle. Elektra and Signor Emmanuel who are staging musical Revues. Mdlle Elektra is a Grecian actress and comes with a reputation, having played in almost every theatre of note on the Continent. Although their performance will be given in French or Greek, the management state that it is of such a nature that everybody will be able to understand and appreciate it. The Revues will consist of singing, dancing and comedy and follow very closely on the lines of the Malagas who were so popular in Bombay some time ago. Miss Alice Digby, has several new songs to present this evening, and next week she will give tit-bits of Cinderella or a "Pantomime in 1' Minutes," in which she will be assisted by Lew James as Billie Buttons. Miss Digby has played the part of Cinderella over 1,000 times in England. Little Mona is very good in her chorus songs and by special request will give some more of the old favourites such as "Joshua," and "His Country, King and Girl," and, a ragtime number in "He makes me walk in Ragtime." Miss Belle Sparkes, has a budget of new songs—"My Heart" and "My Little Persian Rose." "Meet me to-night in Dreamland" will be amongst her numbers for this evening. La Scala again had the honour of giving a private Picture Show at Government House this week. The pictures to-night will include a most amusing comedy with our old friend Wiffles in the leading role. This time he appears as "His Mother's Darling" and she thinks her son the acme of perfection and imagines that a youth of 21 can do no wrong. His mother takes him away from college and puts him under a private tutor. Then the fun commences. A comic film "Sun Topee" is one of those screaming comics, full of absurd situations, and what should prove an interesting film will be "Apple-growing in the State of Washington." Pathe's Gazette is shown the same day that it arrives from Home and is as usual full of news from all parts of the world. With a "Bill" of such dimensions good houses should be the order during the coming week.

LADY WILLINGDON'S PURDAH PARTY.

BEWILDERING PROFUSION OF CHARMING DRESSES.

A DELIGHTFUL FUNCTION.

As usual with the entertainments given at Government House nowadays, the Purdah Party this afternoon was one of the most successful of the kind the majority of us have ever attended, in a great measure because of an alteration in the arrangements and also because of the personal note Lady Willingdon displays when she is entertaining guests. There was a very representative gathering, and a great many more Hindu ladies than used to be the case some years ago; the dresses of all communities were wonderful, if not bewildering, in their variety of richness and colouring. Lady Willingdon received the guests at the top of the North staircase, as she had done at the Garden Party, the guests being introduced by Mrs. Stanley Read, Dilshad Begum, and Mrs. Talyarkan. Lady Willingdon's dress was elegant simplicity, in a pale shade of mauve with fine net over it, slightly draped at one side of the skirt and one of the little sort of tunic bodices rounded at the back and rather short. With this was worn rather a large hat of the picture variety, trimmed with two beautiful plumes, one of mauve and the other of the mauvy pink which goes so well with that mauve. Lady Mabelle Egerton wore a beautiful dress in some soft silky black material with transparent filling at the neck and a largish black hat, and a beautiful diamond pendant. We were all interested in being able to study at our leisure the alterations made in the furnishing of the rooms and greatly admired some magnificent specimens of blackwood carving which one understands Lady Willingdon rescued from an undeserved oblivion. Some of the fine old gilt furniture must have been unearthed from the same limbo for one cannot recall having seen so much of it before. It is very handsome and admirably suited for the part it has to play. One thing to be regretted was, that the rounded end of the further verandah is now closed by a partition. The effect was rather fine of being able to walk right round the rooms. One very great improvement was the fact that screens had been erected in such a way, that everyone was able to go into the garden and take refreshments in tents outside instead of being confined entirely to the reception rooms, as was formerly the case. What many of us appreciated most of all though, was the kindness of her Excellency in allowing us to inspect her own private rooms; it is so fascinating to get a peep at the character which is generally stamped in the places habitually occupied by anyone. The rooms were absolutely suited to the purpose each was used for, the taste in the decorations being original and yet so very simple. Comfort there was, but nothing overdone. I am sure everyone will like a little description of these rooms, which are really charming. A cool restful shade of mauve was the tint predominating, and the walls of Their Excellencies bedrooms were of this shade with white ceilings. Carpets, chintzes and everything was en suite even to the three-tiered stand on which Lord Willingdon's foot gear was neatly set, which was painted in the same pale tint. One room was devoted to the presses containing Lady Willingdon's dresses and most of us would have dearly loved to have had a peep at the pretty garments they contained! The various sitting rooms, boudoirs, writing rooms in each had a prevailing tone or scheme of colour. One which was quite original, had cretonne coverings an original design of blacks and grey and pale maize colour. The carpet carried out the same motif and the cushions were of black and pale maize. It was wonderfully effective. Another room had the cretonnes of what looked like a copy of some old tapestry in a subdued shade of greeny blue with a touch of a rich reddish brown, the cushions carrying out the sadme shades and the carpet too. All these carpets were of plain tints with boarders in which the different coverings were interwoven. Another was a soft shade of dull purple; all so perfect in the way everything was en suite seemed to be "just so" and you felt you could not alter it for the better even if you would. A good many of the Persian ladies were wearing black on account of the fasting before the Mohurram; whether it was the contrast they afforded to the marvellous colours of most of the other ladies dresses or not, but some how the effect was very good. Where all was so beautiful it is difficult to mention any specially more wonderful than the others, but Mrs. Jehangir Petit's saree is really worthy of special mention, because not only were the rich embroideries of roses and other flowers something out of the common, but we were told by her that it was done in Bombay. Certainly Bombay deserves to be congratulated on having such clever workers. Lady Jehangir was in a rather vivid shade of green with a greeny mustardy coloured bodice; Lady Tata in her favourite pale blue; Lady Petit in white with black and pearls; Mrs. Mehta with a wonderful diamond necklet and earrings; Dilshad Begum in black and gold; Miss Abraham in a beautiful costume of pale blue with tiny, pink silk roses and a picture hat of white with pale blue plumes. The embroideries brocades of the skirts of most of the Mahomedan ladies and the wonderful gold of the gauzes of the Hindu ladies' sarees are impossible to adequately describe as was the jewellery worn by all communities. After refreshments of there was a cenemetagraph show in the big Refreshment Hall. We saw the film of Lord Willingdon going off to meet Lord Brassey on his arrival in the Sunbeam, and the landing of Lord Brassey and His Excellency afterwards. Lady Willingdon was constantly about among her guests, as was Lady Mabelle Egerton, both being for ever on the watch to see that everyone was happy. Mrs. Stanley Read wore a filmy material with little watteau bunches of flowers softly pink with a small black lace tunic and a black hat with tulle; Mrs. Milliard was in a delicious shade of soft grey brocade with a touch of pink in the front of the bodice, a hat with grey plumes and also a touch of pink; Mrs. Francis Wilson also in grey with a slightly draped skirt and a little train, with a vivid, reddish, orange velvet swathing at the waist and a touch of the same in the plumed grey hat; Mrs. Rieu in maize colour and black lace, with a tudor hat of the maize in velvet and black upstanding plume; Mrs. Claude Hill also in grey with a particularly pretty hat with a ruche of the grey chiffon round the brim and a rich pink rose at the side. Mrs. Ferrers Nicholson in grey with a beautiful lace collar coming to the waist and a grey toque with plumes; Mrs. Hogg in white brocade with a slightly draped skirt; Mrs. Thomas Moore, looking picturesque as usual, in black lace and white; Mrs. Sanders-Slater in grey with a tunic of watteau material, a dark blue hat with a green plume; Madame Coomb in cream with a swathed bodice of a bright brownish red, and black velvet hat with plumes of the same curling close to the head, Mrs. Novis in a dark shade of grey the top of the bodice white, and a grey velvet hat turned up sharply from the face with a grey plume. These are just a few of the dresses of the European Ladies which were all very pretty and though distinctly out of the common in many instances were neither outre nor bizarre. It was well on to eight o'clock before the last guests took their departure after having spent a most enjoyable afternoon.

BOMBAY HUNT.

A field of 60 the master at the kennels yesterday, among whom were Lady Egerton Mrs. W. L. Graham, Mrs. Turner and Mrs. Birkett.

Moving off as soon as it was light towards Parla, the master drew the cover there, but was not successful in pushing out a resident jack. However, the pack picked up a cold line, which they followed out into the open, but for a time did not make much of it. Eventually they set off round the bunds at the Cross Roads and continuing on to the nullah, followed it in the directions of Wakola, near which they veered round and came back again over the melon grounds to Sahar church. Here the pack got a better scent, and carring on through the trees, broke out into the open country beyond over the bunds to the backwater. Crossing near the bridge they carried on over the hill and down on to the flats below. Shortly after crossing the big pipe the pack threw up, and presently caught the line back again, when they found the jack run to ground under a cactur bush from which they pulled him with a great clamour.

Returning to Shar Hill, the master drew again and the pack put up the queerest type of jack we have come across for many a day. Leaving the Melon Ground he reached the trees beyond Sahar Hill, and helped by the long grass and bushes, made a most determined effort not to be forced to leave.

Round and round the pack, went over almost identical ground each time until it seemed he never would leave.

However, at last the pack prevented him getting back, and he had to take to the Melon Ground again, keeping up the same tacties, he crossed with the most bewildering series of turns and circles, and at last made for the market gardens beyond Sahar Village, where we left him and turned home.

Sunday's meet will be at Wakola.

Mr. B. T. PETLEY has been APPOINTED a Managing Director of MESSRS. STEEL BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., in succession to the late Mr. E. A. C. GIBBS.

1269

gade Station was buying something from a shop near by when he heard the glass being broken. He turned round and arrested the man as there were no signs of any fire.

The accused was fined Rs. 15.

SMOKE-NUISANCES.

NEW BOMBAY COMMISSIONERS.

It is notified in yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette," that under the Bombay Smoke-nuisances Act, 1912, the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the gentlemen named below to constitute, up to the 12th August 1915, the Bombay Smoke-nuisances Commission for the purpose of supervising and controlling the working of the Act:—

President: The Collector of Bombay; Ex-officio; Members—The Chief Inspector of W H. Ogston, nominated by the Government, President,—The Collector of Bombay, Ex officio. Members,—The Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers, Ex officio; Mr. S. J. Sarjant and Mr. J. W. Mackison, nominated by Government; Mr. N. N. Wadia and Mr. J. F. Bradbury, nominated bq the Bombay Mill Owners' Association; Mr. W. H. Ogston, nominated by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

FIRE AT THE VICTORIA TERMINUES.

A TIN OF COAL-TAR ABLAZE.

Great excitement was created yesterday evening at the Victoria Terminus among a large crowd of people who had collected there to witness, what they thought a conflagration. The commotion was caused by an alarm of fire having been raised by the Station Superintendent, which brought the Colaba, Fort, and Haines Road fire engines on the scene, The presence of a fire engine is always a matter of no mean importance. It appears that a tin of coal tar caught fire in the goods shed outside the station, and one suddenly blazed up. Fear in that the other tins would also ignite and cause damage, the Station Superintendent rang up the Fire Brigade.

BURNT TO DEATH IN THE DISCHARGE OF DUTIES.

Mona Sakra, a mill hand employed in the Kohincor Mill, was busy in the blow room, when he suddenly noticed that a lot of loose cotton had caught fire. He ran and fetched a bucket of water and began pouring it on the flames. In doing so his clothes caught fire. There was a water pipe near by, which burst with the heat of the fire and jetted out water on him which put out the fire which had caught his clothes. Mona Sakra was however, seriously burnt and was removed to hospital where he died.

"PAIN AND ITS PANACEA."

Mr. Jehangir Sorabji will deliver a lecture in Gujarati at the Fire Temple, Dhobi Talao, this (Friday) evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) after *Amardadgan Jashan* under the auspices of the Joshan Committee. The subject will be "Pain and its Panacea." Parsi ladies and gentlemen are requested to be present. Mr. J. J. Vimadalal will preside.

ANNUAL REFERENCE BOOKS FOR 1914.

PENROSE'S PICTORIAL ANNUAL.

The Process Year Book 1913-1914.

Over 200 pages of interesting Articles by well-known British, Continental and American Experts, on subjects of great technical importance, 50 full-page Monochrome illustrations on coated and shaded velvet papers, over 80 Special Supplements in two, three and four-colour Half-Tone, including specimens in Colour of Offset, Photogravure, Collotype and all the Latest Processes.

Beautifully bound in cloth, Rs. 4-6.

HAZELL'S ANNUAL

Is a Library of information on affairs Imperial, Foreign, Domestic, Political, Naval and Military, Financial, Commercial Agricultural, Industrial, Religious, Educational, Social, Literary and Scientific, Musical and Dramatic, Sporting, etc. Cloth Rs. 3-1.

WHO'S WHO, 1914.

An Annual Biographical Dictionary, with which is incorporated "Men and Women of the Time." Containing over 23,000 Biographies of the leading men and women of the day, besides being a complete Peerage, Baronetage, Knighage, and Companionage. Considerably Enlarged Rs. 13-2.

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1914.

Whitaker's Almanack for 1914 contains articles of world-wide interest and is as indispensable as ever. Paper Edition, 536 pages. As. 14. The Cloth Edition, 826 pages exclusive of advertisement pages. Rs. 2-3.

DAILY MAIL YEAR BOOK, 1914.

A Handbook to all the Questions of the Day. As. 8.

THE BRITISH ALMANACK AND COMPANION, 1914.

Containing a mass of Astronomical, Meteorological, Official and other information of a useful character. As. 12.

Expected shortly

THE INTERNATIONAL WHITAKER.

Cloth, Rs 1-12.

The International Whitaker is to every Nation what Whitaker's Almanack has become to the British Empire. It treats of each Nation on similar lines and contains geographical, commercial, statistical and general information concerning every Country.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,

357, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

COMMENCING THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26TH, 1914.

For the Idar challenge cup to be held by the winning team for one year.

The W. I. T. C. are very kindly presenting four cups of the value of Rs. 250 each for the players of the winning team.

A Handicap tournament.

5 Chukkers of 7½ minutes each.

Ponies limited to 14 per team.

For further particulars apply

A. H. M. WILSON, Lieut.,
Hony. Secy.
Bombay Polo Tournament,
Body Guard Lines
Chowpatty.

1248

NOW THAT

TENNIS SEASON IS IN FULL SWING,

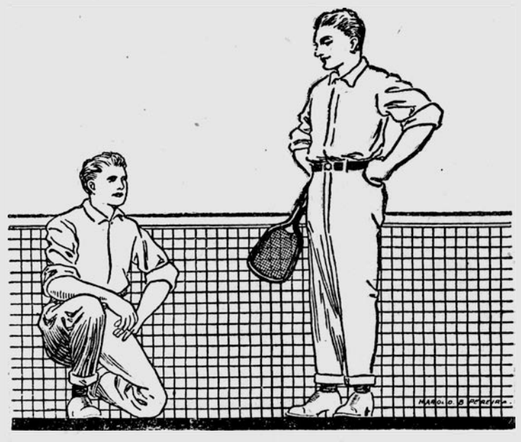
AND

GRAND TOURNAMENT PREPARATIONS ARE PROCEEDING IN THE COUNTRY,

EVEN SO, OUR

"MYSO-CHROME"

Is getting ready with a fair stock of Boots and Shoes for the Champion Players. All of our specially selected MYSO-CHROME (Uppers and Soles) Durability. Book your orders early and enjoy its Unique Comforts.



"Be Up-to-Date and wear MYSO-CHROME for they only are Genuine, Wearing Soft and the Longest.

SUNDARRAO NARAYAN & Co.,

Mark Please—

Our Address	Our Principals	Our Agency Area
BADRI MAHAL, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.	The MYSORE TANNERY Ltd. Bangalore and Madras.	The Provinces of Bombay, Berar, and Central Provinces.

EVENING DRESS EAR

Designed with a striking precision of style in every detail. The cut of our Dress Suits show to perfection that symmetry which characterises a l our productions.

The cutting of a Dress Coat is an art in itself d the discriminating man will be well advised lace his order with a firm of acknowledged te.

LL DRESS SUIT, Lined Satin, from Rs. 75.
SEMI-DRESS SUIT „ „ Rs. 65.

Accessories to Dress wear.

In Ties and Collars we have the newest shapes, and in Dress Pumps and Gloves we sell the best that is obtainable, at a moderate price.

ASQUITH & LORD LTD
Gentlemen's Outfitters

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Co., Ltd
Head Office: BOMBAY.

Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age next birthday.	With Profits. Rs. a.
20	21-10
25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

Prospectus and Proposal Forms may be obtained from—

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.

THE
12 H. P. ROVER CAR
Is decidedly AHEAD OF ALL CARS in its Class.

Its phenomenal popularity in England has been attained by its ELEXIBILITY, its SILENCE, its superb, APPEARANCE and its clean DESIGN.

Ask for particulars and arrange a trial
ON
THE SWEETEST TWELVE EVER MADE
Sole Agents:—
Branch—LUCKNOW. Telegrams: "CHALO, Bombay."

The Bombay Motor Car Company Ltd
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE & APOLLO BUNDER
BOMBAY.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

BLAKELOCK.—At Grand Hotel, Calcutta, December 30th, the wife of C. B. Blakelock, a son.

PIMLOTT.—At Calcutta, December 30th, the wife of C/Sgt. W. Pimlott, Calcutta Mounted Police, a son.

MARRIAGE.

LA TOUCHE—De LA COURT.—At the Roman Catholic Chapel, Delhi, December 29th, by the Rev. Father Columbo, William Leeson La Touche, son of the late Lieut.-General W. P. La Touche, Indian Army, to Claire Ghislaine de la Court, daughter of Baroness de Bethune.

DEATHS.

KANNY.—Bai Rupabai, wife of Mr. N. F. Kanny, aged 51. Funeral this morning 8-30, (Standard Time), Patel Mansions, Gowalia Tank Road.

FARLOW.—On the 14th January, at St. George's Hospital, Frederic Fowler Farlow, the dearly beloved husband of Alice Mary, after a long and painful illness, age 65, formerly Supdg. Engineer, Greaves Cotton Mills, late of Andrew Yule and Co., Calcutta. Deeply regretted. (Colonial, South African and Calcutta papers please copy.)

NICHOLS.—December 30th, at his residence, No. 8, Creek Lane, William Mark Nichols. Traffic Superintendent, Municipal Railway, aged 44 years.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

English Mail steamer Salsette due, 6 a.m.

Fire Temple, Dhobi Talao. Lecture by Mr. Jehangir Sorabji on "Pain and its Panacea" at 6-30 p.m.

Masonic Ball, Bombay Town Hall, 9-30.

Y. M. C. A. Girgaum, Lecture by Mr. Donald Munrao on "Physical Education," 9-15 p.m.

SATURDAY, January 17.

Bombay Races, Extra Meeting.

MONDAY, January 19.

Bombay Mill-owners' Association, Election of Deputy Chairman.

TUESDAY, January, 20.

Meeting of the Bombay Presidency College of Physicians and Surgeons for the Election of Members of the Council, 5-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

The Gaiety "La Scala" theatre 6-30 p.m. and 7-45 p.m.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road. 5-15 to 6-45; 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.).

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
Lurid Caricatures	6
Assessment of Income Tax	6
Mistakes in Simple Arithmetic	6
DAY BY DAY	6
FOREIGN CABLES.	
Moslem India	7
Hail of Burning Rocks	7
Siege of Trades Hall	7
Other Cables	7
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	
Barisal Conspiracy Case	7
Lord and Lady Hardinge	8
Other Telegrams	7 & 8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Purdah Party at Government House	5
Bombay Corporation	8
The Pioneer Bank	7 & 8
SPECIAL ARTICLE.	
You Never Can Criticise	9
LEGAL NEWS	
High Court Cases	9
The Cause List	9
GENERAL NEWS.	
The Indian Peril	10
Victorian Reminiscences	11
Tolstoi's Home Life	11
SPORTING NEWS.	
Bombay Races	5
Golf	5
Other Sporting News	5
COMMERCIAL	4
WEATHER & SHIPPING	3
CORRESPONDENCE.	
ILLUSTRATIONS.	
Palanpur Troops' Exercises before Lord Willingdon	10

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, Jan. 16, 1914.

"LURID CARICATURES."

His Highness the Aga Khan's timely reply to "The Times" article of October 7th on Mahomedan agitation in India in the "Edinburgh Review," a summary of which appears in our telegrams to-day, will, it is to be hoped, furnish a much needed corrective to the mass of loose ideas and impressions that have for the past few years found expression in certain sections of the Home Press. These ideas, which we have thought it necessary to controvert on frequent occasions of late, are symptomatic of a change in the tone of the British Press which was wont to regard the Moslem community in India as a most valuable element in strengthening and ensuring the stability of British rule. All this, however, suddenly changed as soon as manifestations of political consciousness and strength on the part of the Indian Mahomedans began to be apparent, and charges of a more or less indefinite and vague character began to be made. Among these were those of inflaming religious passions, promoting racial antagonism, and losing no opportunity of abusing British rule and vilifying the Christian religion. It is curious that no newspaper in England has hitherto given, or even attempted to give, any reasonable grounds for this grave indictment. But the campaign of slander, —for it is no less,—continues, and among the habitual offenders is to be found "The Times," whose article, among several others, referred to above, has evoked intense indignation among Mussulmans in this country. Even "The Times" can hardly have the temerity, we suppose, to question the Aga Khan's authority to speak on behalf of his co-religionists in India. As Reuter's telegram states, His Highness dissects that paper's "lurid caricatures of the Moslem attitude." He denies that there has been any Pan-Islamic agitation in India in a political sense, no doubt meaning thereby that, though the bond of common faith, literature and outlook on history is no less strong than before, the Moslem community in India is to-day as wholly loyal to the British Government as it has always been. It was impossible, of course, for Indian Mahomedans not to protest against certain policies and events in Turkey and Persia in which Europe sought to place their co-religionists at a disadvantage in those countries, and no fair-minded man, who knows anything at all of the unifying force of the Islamic religion, can possibly blame them for that natural protest, for to have been indifferent to matters that vitally concerned Islam would have argued a want of virility of which Mahomedans could never be accused. This common sympathy which welds together all parts of the Islamic world is, in fact, the Moslem's proudest heritage, and it is this sympathy which gives Islam its pre-eminent position among the religions of the world. But this feeling in no way connotes or encourages disaffection or disloyalty to the Governments under which Moslems live, —a fact which seems to be ignored by those who look upon the Pan-Islamic movement as an ominous cloud gathering in the political sky. The Aga Khan says that their critics have been perturbed by the appearance of a new type of Indian Mahomedan. If we examine this type, we find it to be not less admirable than the old,—and far more promising. As a factor in the public life of this country it has already worked wonders. It has thrown overboard catchwords and shibboleths, calculated to keep the community in a kind of contented ignorance, and for that reason, of course, it was inevitable that this class would unwittingly give dire offence to timid sponsors and advisers. But these members of the community have enormously strengthened the hands of Government by their political association with the Hindus,—an association which cannot fail to result in benefits of incalculable value to the country. Of course, as the Aga Khan takes care to point out, the Mahomedans have their special needs and outlook, just as the Hindu and other great communities have theirs, but the one thing wanting was approximation of political views and sentiments, which is largely due to the sagacity and patriotism of the new type of Mahomedan whom "The Times" and its congeners would doubtless like to run to earth. But the Aga Khan is confident that the future is full of hope, for he is convinced that British statesmanship will continue to respond to the growth of national consciousness in India. Indeed, this has been the declared policy of Britain in India from the time of the Proclamation to now,—a policy which Great Britain is, by every consideration of honour and expediency, bound to carry out to its logical end.

ASSESSMENT OF INCOME TAX.

Although Mr. Rayaningar's resolution in the Viceroy's Council on Wednesday with regard to the assessment of income-tax was accepted in the form in which it was proposed, the consensus of opinion appears to be that the time is hardly ripe for the formation of advisory boards such as the mover outlined. We wish it were possible to associate non-official advisers in an efficient way with the assessment of the tax, but we fear such an association,—except under stringent statutory conditions,—would result in producing an inquisitorial system that, instead of lightening the burden of the official assessor, might possibly add to its weight. Again, it would be extremely difficult to adopt a workable system elastic enough to be adapted to varying conditions in different parts of the country. We think Mr. Rayaningar's resolution would have been more acceptable if he could have proved that the existing system of assessment was either incorrect or inequitable. No one, of course, will say that the official system is perfect, and arbitrary assessment of incomes is not entirely unknown, leading to some dissatisfaction among that class of traders who do not keep their accounts in English; but, on the whole, the system has worked well. In a matter of this kind, when an untried innovation is proposed, it is necessary to consider whether the bulk of assessees are likely to view its existence with favour. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla is decidedly of opinion that the formation of advisory boards, composed of non-officials, would meet with strong opposition throughout the country, and there seems to be considerable force in his contention that people engaged in trade, at any rate, hardly welcome inspection of their books by non-official agents, who would in most cases have to be selected from neighbours, if not possible rivals in business. Mr. Rayaningar's proposal, therefore, while to be commended for showing the desirability of an improved system of assessment, would, at least in areas where the sense of public and civic duty is not so highly developed as, say, in the Presidency towns, tend to introduce a certain amount of complexity and even faction into the already difficult work of the assessor. It is to the possibility of this danger that Sir William Meyer drew attention in his reply, declaring that the admittedly strong feeling among a large class of assessees against revealing the true state of their affairs was at the root of many of the inaccurate statements put before the assessors and that he did not think the feeling would be diminished by having to take non-officials into confidence. And, even if it is possible to form boards of advice, who would command the approval of both the assessee and the assessor, a great and almost insuperable difficulty would still exist in many parts of the country where local factions run high, thus tending to make even absolutely impartial assessments unacceptable. This will be realised if we consider the unpopularity of the income-tax among all classes, European as well as Indian. As a matter of fact, official assessors in the United Provinces and the Central Provinces have been enjoined and encouraged to make use of Municipal Commissioners and village punchayets in making assessments and testing objections against assessments, but there is no definite rule anywhere in making it compulsory for officials to adopt this practice, and it would be of interest to know if this tentative association of officials and non-officials in an important department of public work has yielded results that might be called satisfactory. No safe pronouncement can, therefore, be made regarding the adoption of Mr. Rayaningar's proposal, on the scale desired, till the opinions of the Local Governments are received.

MISTAKES IN SIMPLE ARITHMETIC.

The "Advocate of India," commenting on the Press Act, says:—

The first point which emerges from this discussion is the evident disinclination of most of the non-official councillors to support a proposition which would embarass the Government. . . . . The Council consists of sixty-eight members, thirty-six of whom are officials, the remaining thirty-two who may be classed as independents being either elected or nominated. There were fifty-seven present at last week's meeting, and of these only seventeen voted for the proposition,

and then adds

the division which followed the debate showed that their (the Government's) policy had the approval of the majority of the non-official members.

The first point that emerges from this comment is the paper's inability to do sums of simple arithmetic. As a matter of fact not only did a majority of the non-official members present vote for the Resolution but, of those who did not, one who was present abstained from voting, and two who were absent through indisposition would, as stated by our Delhi correspondent yesterday, have voted for the Resolution. What was most significant, as we have already pointed out, was that while only two non-officials voted against the passing of the Act in 1910, as many as 17 voted for its amendment last week. Our evening contemporary must surely know that it is talking nonsense when it speaks of all the thirty-two non-official members as being classed as independents. This is a description which cannot be applied to the nominated non-official members as a body, and is as inaccurate as the boast of "the evident disinclination of most of the non-official members" to support the Resolution.

DAY BY DAY.

Sir James Begbie.

A rumour was current in Bombay yesterday that Sir James Begbie was to be examined this morning in the matter of the Indian Specie Bank immediately after the arrival of the English Mail to-day. Sir James Begbie's name does not appear in the list of passengers arriving by this morning's mail and on making enquiries at the Bank of Bombay our representative was informed that Sir James is not expected to arrive here before February 13th.

Municipal Bye-Election.

The Municipal bye-election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Jaffer Joosub, one of the representatives of the ratepayers of the Byculla (E) Ward, takes place on the 22nd, instant, and Messrs. Kassamali Jerajbhai Peerbhai and Mahomed Ismail Kurte have offered themselves as candidates.

Yuan-Shi-Kai and Confucius.

Yuan-Shi-Kai, who has just dissolved the Chinese Parliament, has recently announced in the "Peking Government Gazette" his determination to uphold the honour and worship of Confucianism. He sets out shortly the eternal splendour of Confucius and his doctrines and their incomparable influence for good extending over a period of more than 2,000 years, and goes on to say that a "new country" having been established, it behoves that country to honour the philosopher more than ever. He proceeds: "K'ung Ling-i, the Duke of Propagating Holiness, in view of the fact that I have now become President in due form, has come to the Metropolis to express his good wishes; he has brought with him a copy of the family genealogies, rubbings from the stone slabs in the old village temple and residence, clothes, and hats as worn by preceding ages, &c., &c."

A Guide to Confucianism.

The President expresses his gratification at the spectacle of these things, and in uttering a few words in formal commendation of Confucian principles, makes it clear that his own action has been and will be in consonance with them. Finally, he announces that all the honours and worship accorded to Confucius and his associate philosophers by previous dynasties shall be continued as usual; and, in order that everyone may know exactly what this involves, he finishes his mandate by stating that the proper Board will carefully examine precedents and publish a documentary guide on the subject.

The Osborne Home.

The information just issued regarding terms of admission into the Osborne Convalescent Home for officers of the Navy, Army and the Marines will be of much interest to the members of these services in India. Osborne is open for the reception of convalescent officers, who are received on the recommendation of the Director-General of the Medical Department of their representative services to whom all applications for admission should be addressed. Officers of the Indian Army or of the Royal Indian Marine are admitted on the recommendation of the President of the Medical Board of the India Office. In the case of military officers, recommendations for admission and applications from officers themselves, whether on the Home or Foreign establishments should be sent direct to the Director General of the Army Medical Service, War Office, Whitehall, London S.W., except in the case of officers of the Indian Army or of the Royal Indian Marine, whose applications should be addressed to the Military Secretary, India Office, Whitehall, London S.W., for reference to the President of the Medical Board there. A medical statement of the case should be enclosed. The address of the Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy is Admiralty, Whitehall, London S.W.

Accommodatjon and Medical Attendance.

The accommodation at Osborne is divided equally between the two Services and provides for 38 single officers and five married officers who may be accompanied by their wives. Children will not be allowed to live in Osborne. The entire stoppage to be paid will be 2s. 6d. per diem, for each officer and for each officer's wife staying at Osborne. Medical attendance is free but in certain cases requiring massage, special nursing, or other special measures, a charge will be made to cover the cost. The duration of the stay of convalescent officers at Osborne will be determined by the House Governor and Medical Superintendent and the member of the Consulting Staff on duty for the month subject to the approval of the Director-General of the Medical Department of the service concerned or, in the case of officers of the Indian Army or the Royal Indian Marine, of the President of the Medical Board, India Office, to be communicated through the Military Secretary, India Office. In the case of the transfer of a convalescent officer from Osborne to a hospital, the decision will rest with the House Governor and Medical Superintendent. Any further information required will be given on application to the House Governor and Medical Superintendent, Osborne, Isle of Wight.

A Reading Room Jubilee.

The golden jubilee of the Gandevi Reading room and Library is to be celebrated shortly. The prevalence of famine and plague has greatly retarded the prosperity of the institution in recent years, but notwithstanding various vicissitudes it has continued to flourish. The present secretaries have been able not only to add several volumes of books to the library, but to secure a modest sum towards the library fund. A correspondent calls attention to the necessity of the Local High School, which will also ere long complete its half-century of existence, fittingly celebrating the occasion. Why should not local Hindu magnates who readily throw away some few thousands on caste feasts and other ceremonies, he asks, contribute their mite to the support of these deserving institutions and enable them to tide over their financial difficulties? The best way, no doubt, of marking their appreciation of their utility is to enable them to be self-supporting after half a century's record of good work.

"The Navayuga."

The January number of this new and enterprising Marathi monthly in no way falls below the level of its previous issues, in point of the excellence of either its literary contents or its original and beautiful series of illustrations. These latter, drawn as they are by noted artists and reproduced by the Bombay Art Printing Works, form a distinctive feature of the "Navayuga". The frontispiece represents an Indian fisherman rowing his tiny boat on a clear moonlit night. The picture is drawn by Mr. Agaskar of the Sir J. J. School of Art and is well conceived. The other illustrations include portraits of the leading figures at the various conferences at Karachi and Agra, such as Nawab Syed Ahmed, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Mr. Harachandrai, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, etc., and South African passive resisters like Messrs. Gandhi and Polak. The literary contents include a survey of the Christmas week activities by Mr. Padhye, M.A., a life of Mr. Gandhi, translations from the *Gitanjali*, a paper on "The first Marathi publication" by Rao Bahadur B. A. Gupta, poetical pieces, reviews stories, etc. Illustrated accounts of the Ramakrishna Sevashram at Hardwar and the London Indian Social Club also appear in the journal.

Dearer Quinine.

Commenting on the recent rise in the price of quinine the "Westminster Gazette" points out that it is one of a number of drugs whose values are not wholly governed by the law of supply and demand. The drug, as we well know in India, is obtained from Cinchona bark, which is so named because it was introduced into medicine in 1638 by Countess Cinchon, the wife of the Viceroy of Peru, who was herself cured of a fever by its aid. In the wholesale drug markets the bark is still called Cinchona, but the pharmacopoeial name is quinine. Until comparatively recent years the supply of bark was obtained from South America, and it is in fact still commonly known as Peruvian bark. But about fifty years ago an English traveller obtained some Cinchona seeds and brought them to England, where they were eventually bought by the Dutch Government. They were planted in the Island of Java and after a long series of experiments the Dutch Government succeeded in cultivating trees which will yield two or even three times as much quinine as the bark which grows wild in South America.

Its introduction to India.

Subsequently the cultivation of the Cinchona tree was undertaken in India, and at the present time the bulk of the quinine used in India is manufactured locally from bark cultivated in the Indian plantations. India is probably the largest consumer of quinine. Last summer the producers of Cinchona bark entered into an agreement with the European and American manufacturers of quinine, the effect of which is to regulate the output of bark; the present advance in the price of quinine is the second since the agreement was signed, and others are expected to follow.

Health during the Week.

The toll of mortality in the city would appear to be rising steadily week after week with the progress of the cold season. The death-rate which stood at 27.87 five weeks ago has now risen to 34.29 per thousand of the population. Last week it was so high as 34.13 and we had hoped that the highest level had been reached. But it seems that the worst is not yet over. Every year it is generally the increasing number of plague cases that carries the death rate of the city higher and higher with the advance of the cold season. But this year, fortunately, plague has not been so disastrous, as in the cold seasons of the last few years. There were only 9 deaths from plague last week and that is not a high figure. The chief causes of the large mortality of the week would appear to have been the various kinds of fever and the havoc created by the white plague to which a city like Bombay is so prone. Out of the total of 646 deaths, no less than 244 were due to phthisis and other diseases of the respiratory system, while tubercular diseases accounted for six additional fatal cases. The heavy toll must open the eyes of all who are concerned with the preservation of the health of the city to the seriousness of the problem facing Bombay. Unless a determined attempt is made to grapple with the evil we might one day find that the dangers of bubonic plague are as nothing compared to the threatened devastation of the city by this monster of modern city life. The birth-rate too is not so satisfactory as it might be. There were 438 births during the week, as compared with 457 of the week previous and 455 of the week before that.

Daily Mortality Returns.

No case of cholera, but five attacks and four deaths from plague and two attacks from small-pox were reported in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Thursday. The total mortality from all causes was 118, as compared with 76 of the corresponding period of 1912, and 87 of 1911. Out ofa total of 1,741 rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Wednesday last, 31 were found to be plague infected.

TROOPING INTELLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 15.

The hired transport Rewa left Southampton for Bombay on the 10th instant and is due on the 6th February next. The vessel has on board a draft for the 1st Dragoon Guards at Alexandria, and at Port Sudan the 1st Battalion Welsh Regiment comprising 819 officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men, 30 women and 54 children, will be embarked for conveyance to India.

MOSLEM INDIA.

AGA KHAN ON THE OUTLOOK.

'TIMES'S" CARICATURES EXPOSED.

GROWTH OF INDIAN NATIONHOOD.

HOW TO ALLEVIATE DISCONTENT.

"FUTURE DEPENDS ON PEOPLE THEMSELVES."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.

An article by the Aga Khan on the Indian Moslem outlook is given the place of honour in the "Edinburgh Review" to be published to-morrow.

The article says that for upwards of two years they, in common with their co-religionists elsewhere have undergone the most painful experiences, chiefly on account of international events: the resulting restlessness among them has led to much searching of heart among their best friends, while in some quarters exaggerated ideas have been entertained regarding the effect of the events upon their hitherto hearty loyalty to the British Crown.

The Aga Khan gives the instance of an article by a correspondent "in India" in the "Times" of October 7th, and dissects his "lurid caricatures of Moslem attitude." He denies there has been any Pan-Islamic agitation in a political sense. Hindus, continues the Aga Khan, have no sentimental interests outside India, apart from those provided by the emigration of their co-religionists, but all sections of the Moslem world were moved by a deep sentiment originally called into being by summons to Islamic brotherhood, welded through centuries into a lasting bond of common faith, literature and outlook on history.

After urging that Great Britain in her own interests should be the friend and supporter of the Porte since the partition of her Asiatic provinces must be disadvantageous to Great Britain in any conceivable scheme of distribution, the article says: "Moslems were reassured to know that such considerations were duly recognised by a just and wise statesman, now Viceroy, whose remarks on Persia on September 17th were also gratifying to them."

A NEW TYPE OF MOSLEM.

Critics have also been perturbed by the appearance of a new type of Indian Moslem, who, apart from Islamic religion and sentiment, has gone through exactly the same education and training as a young Hindu of the same social class. Men brought up under this new system are coming to the front. They have influenced the increasing approximation of political views and sentiments among educated men of the different communities.

This unity and measure of growth of Indian nationhood is part of the wise statesmanship of the British and Indians, to seek, not so much to satisfy Mussulmans as Mussulmans or Hindus as Hindus, but to win the hearty co-operation of all moderate, loyal and reasonable opinion wherever it exists, thus forming a most effective instrument in the discomfiture and impotence of the small but active Indian element permanently hostile to the Government of India. Moslems, while co-operating with Hindus on a vast number of public questions, have their special needs and outlook; but the crisis in the affairs of the Moslem League has confirmed the Aga Khan's conviction that the time has come to realise that the future depends not upon particular leaders but upon the people themselves.

ALLEVIATION OF DISCONTENT.

The Aga Khan emphasises the importance of the reconstruction of the London League on the basis achieved since the article was written. After surveying the directions in which legitimate discontent should be alleviated, such as the treatment of Indians in self-governing dominions, the promotion of economic development and the giving of due weight in local as well as in larger issues to public opinion, the Aga Khan says he looks the future with hope and confidence, because he is convinced that British statesmanship will continue to respond to the growth of national consciousness in India, thus bringing the awakened people into closer sympathy and co-operation with the aims and ideals of the enlightened rule that has revolutionised the conditions and ideals of Indian life in living memory.

HAIL OF BURNING ROCKS.

JAP VILLAGES DECIMATED.

RECORD LOSS OF LIFE.

CITY A HEAP OF ASHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NAGASAKI, Jan. 14.

Warships in wireless messages say that the casualties in the recent earthquake are probably the heaviest ever known.

No one was saved in the three villages.

Rescuers worked most heroically in spite of the hail of burning rocks.

Earthquakes have now subsided though rumblings continue. A typhoon is blowing. There are 15 feet of ashes in Kagoshima. Many persons were drowned while trying to swim to a place of safety. Others were suffocated by poisonous gases.

TOKIO, Jan. 15.

Eruptions and earthquakes have resumed as badly as ever with the advent of another tidal wave on the west side. The Volcano on Sakurashima is vomiting fire on all sides. More railways houses and roads have been destroyed, and over 70,000 are missing. The first refugee who arrived in Tokio told of terrible happenings, culminating in a terrific eruption of the Volcano. A rain of fire from the sky was exceedingly magnificent, but horrifying thunderous noises were more awe-inspiring than the bombardment of Port Arthur. Fugitives from Kagoshima clung to the gunwales of boats and swarmed outside the trains like flies. The total death-roll will never be known.

CARGO-STEAMER IN DISTRESS.

S. O. S. RESPONDED TO: ALL SAVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HALIFAX, Jan. 14.

The Royal mail steamer Cobequid from Bermuda struck the Grand Manan and sent a wireless for help. Government steamers are searching for her. She carries 11 passengers and 90 crew. Her cargo is sugar.

ST. JOHN, (N. B.), Jan. 14.

The Royal George here has just picked up the distress call from the Cobequid showing that she is still afloat, though hitherto all efforts to ascertain her position have failed.

The Cobequid was formerly the Union Castle liner Goth.

Yarmouth, (Nova Scotia), Jan. 15.

The steamer Cobequid was located on the Trinity Ledges, when the fog lifted. Three steamers which were standing by rescued all on board.

PERSIAN ROAD THIEVES,

MURDERER OF CAPT. ECKFORD SLAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TEHERAN, Jan. 14.

Government has received information that the brigand who was principally concerned in the incident in which Captain Eckford lost his life, has been killed near Dehbid, north-east of Shiraz. Confirmation from other sources is awaited.

The gendarmerie force at Kerman, which is under three Swedish officers, is stated to amount to four hundred.

Recruiting is proceeding satisfactorily.

The above confirms the "Associated Press" Message which we published yesterday, that a communication from the Persian Consul-General reported that Shayed Zafar, who is supposed to have been the murderer of Captain Eckford, was killed by the escort of the caravan of the Bank of Persia which he and his followers attacked near Dehbid.

HUERTA'S BANKRUPT GOVERNMENT.

PAYMENT OF DEBT COUPONS SUSPENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MEXICO, Jan. 14.

The Government announces that it will not pay the next coupons of the internal and external debt.

LIFE IN THE ARMY.

"SPORTS, GAMES AND SEEING THE WORLD."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.

The War Office scheme of advertising the advantages of the army in the daily newspapers started to-day. The advertisement occupies a whole page and has big head-lines pointing out the opportunities for sports and games and seeing the world.

H. H. the Maharajah of Benares will shortly pay a visit to Nepal as a guest of the State.

SIEGE OF TRADES HALL.

LABOURMEN'S STERN RESOLVE.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENES.

ARMED PATROLS PARADE JOHANNESBURG.

RIGOROUS ENFORCEMENT OF MARTIAL LAW.

PRESS CENSORSHIP ESTABLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.

The tension at Johannesburg is increasing. The police to-day attempted a raid on the Trades Hall to arrest Bain, the secretary of the Trades Federation. The strikers barricaded the hall and prevented the police from entering.

A scuffle ensued, in which a shot was fired, it was not certain from where. The police cleared the whole area around the Hall.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 15.

Dynamite continues to be found on the railway.

A patrol of the Imperial Light Horse discovered a quantity this morning at Booysens on the reef line.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 14.

The regulations of martial law are very rigorous and comprehensive. They forbid *inter alia* the publication of false alarming news.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 14.

The police, yesterday, were swarming everywhere, directing the traffic on point duty with rifles or revolvers in hand, while armed patrols paraded all the thoroughfares to prevent the formation of crowds. All entrances to the city were blocked and no one was allowed to enter or leave without permit and scrutiny. Everybody was required to be indoors between 8 in the evening and 5 in the morning.

SYDNEY STREET SIEGE RECALLED.

Extraordinary scenes were witnessed in the Trades Hall by Reuter's correspondent, who crawled on to the roof, having passed the strikers' pickets with a strike permit. The windows and doors were barricaded with boxes filled with bricks, places being left for rifle firing. Other boxes filled with ammunition were lying about. The defenders were living chiefly on fruit, quantities of which were brought in days ago, also some bread, days old. Many of the defenders were dressed only in shirt, trousers and boots, and looked unwashed, gaunt and haggard. They were heard to say that the Hall would not be taken till the ammunition was exhausted and not a bar of iron or a stick was left for them to wield. A detective caught by the pickets as he was approaching the Hall, was struck in the face and had to flee for his life.

At Pietermaritzburg the Mayor refused to form a Committee of Public Safety, whereupon Colonel Clarke, the Control Officer, threatened to report him to the Government and himself nominate a Committee including the Mayor. The latter then yielded.

Martial law is being severely enforced in the Orange Free State, and a press censorship has been established. The strikers are prohibited from leaving their homes.

TRADE HALL INMATES PRACTICALLY PRISONERS.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

The mob, yesterday morning, stoned the police who dispersed them with a bayonet charge, wounding two. Seventeen were arrested.

A close cordon of police has been drawn round the Trades Hall. Between two and three hundred men are inside. Light and water have been cut off.

The police will not attempt to raid the Hall, considering that the inmates are as good as in jail and can be arrested at leisure.

The situation at midnight was quiet. Government obviously has a strong grip of the situation.

A Court martial at Durban has sentenced a signalman to twelve months hard labour for stopping a train, the fireman of which was maltreated by strikers.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Jan. 15.

Martial Law in the Orange Free State Province is particularly severe, and there is strict press censorship. The control-officer has prohibited strikers from leaving their homes and displaying red flags, and has forbidden any assistance of strikers directly or indirectly either in money or goods. Their leaders have been arrested.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 15.

Underground workers of six goldmines struck this morning, as did also the men in the workshops, but batteries are still crushing. Bain offered to surrender the Trades Hall but asked for an interview with General Botha.

Government replied that the control-officer would arrest everybody within the hall, using most drastic measures if necessary unless the occupants surrendered peaceably. Increasing numbers of locomotives are working, enabling a corresponding increase in train service.

THE AEGEAN ISLANDS.

SIR E. GREY'S PROPOSALS GENERALLY ACCEPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Reuter learns that the reply of the Triple Alliance to Sir Edward Grey's Note regarding the Aegean Islands was delivered yesterday. The Triple Alliance generally accepts all the British proposals,—including the reservations safeguarding the liberties of minorities, whether Greek or Moslem.

LATER.

The general effect of the Reply of the Triple Alliance to Sir Edward Grey's note is, to consent to the Greek annexation of Chios, Lemnos, and Samothrace, while Imbros and Tenedos remain Turkish.

The replies, although practically identical, were presented separately with the purpose of emphasising the fact that the Powers concerned recognise that the ultimate solution of the difficulties rests with Europe, not with one or other group of Powers.

CHAOS IN ALBANIA.

PRINCE OF WIED WANTS MONEY DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.

The settlement of the Albanian question seems to be remote. Tht Prince of Wied refuses to act until a loan of three millions sterling is raised under European guarantee. Meanwhile the Government of the country remains in an intolerably chaotic state.

GERMAN OFFICER APPOINTED TURKISH FIELD-MARSHAL.

TURKISH AMBASSADOR REMAINS AT BERLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.

General Liman von Sanders having been raised to the rank of a General of Cavalry in the German army, his appointment as a Turkish Field-marshal has been submitted to the Sultan.

The newspapers announce that Mahmud Mukhtar Pasha, who was reported to have been recalled, will remain ambassador in Berlin. This is not improbable, Germany having made friendly representations in his favour.

GERMAN OLYMPIC GAMES.

MONEY NOT FORTHCOMING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Jan. 15.

The Budget Committee of the Reichstag has rejected the vote of 2,300 sterling as the first instalment of £10,000 which it was proposed to spend in holding Olympic games in Berlin in 1916. Socialists and Radicals were the majority.

JAPANESE ADMIRAL DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Jan. 14.

The death is announced of the Admiral of the Fleet, Count Ito.

Count Yuko Ito, the hero of the battle of Yalu, entered the Japanese Navy in 1868, having been previously educated at the Tokyo Kaisei College and the Naval College. He rose to be a Lieut. Commander in 1872; Commanded the Adzuma (Ex- Stonewall Jackson), Nisshim, Fuso and Hiyei expeditions in succession; took part in the Civil War of 1877; with Hiyei went to the Persian Gulf in 1880; promoted to Captain 1882; Rear-Admiral and Commander of the standing Squadron 1886; Vice-Admiral 1892; fought the battle of Yalu with all the Combined Squadrons under Command 1894; Chief of the Naval Staff 1895; created Viscount and invested with the First Order of the Rising Sun and other decorations, Admiral 1898; Count 1907; Admiral Ito was also Chief of the Naval General Staff and a High Military Councillor of the Empire. He was born in 1843.

LORD WILLINGDON'S KARACHI VISIT.

ADDRESS BY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Jan. 15.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce will present an address to the Governor of Bombay on the occasion of His Excellency's visit to this city.

BARISAL CONSPIRACY CASE.

TWELVE ACCUSED PLEAD GUILTY.

REMAINING 14 DISCHARGED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

After about two months' hearing before Mr. Casumiade, Sessions Judge, Barrisal, the Conspiracy case came to an abrupt end to-day. Of twenty-six accused, twelve pleaded guilty to charge of conspiracy to wage war against the King under section 124 A., and the Crown withdrew the case against the remaining fourteen. The Judge discharged the fourteen accused against whom the case was withdrawn and promised to pass orders against twelve accused who pleaded guilty.

In this case originally forty-four persons were made accused. Of these seven were not arrested, two were made approvers and examined as witnesses and five were discharged. The Magistrate after a preliminary enquiry lasting over two and a half months committed twenty-six of the accused to the Sessions. The hearing of the case commenced before the Sessions Judge on the 19th November.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

A NEW APPOINTMENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 15.

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the appointment of an officer in charge of the Record Office Madras, and Mr. Dodswell has been appointed to the post.

VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

FORTNIGHT'S ADJOURNMENT AFTER TO-DAY'S MEETING.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 15.

After to-morrow's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, there will be a fortnight's adjournment and the Council will reassemble here on the 3rd February.

The budget dates are under consideration and it is hoped that the session will be brought to a close by the 25th March.

INDIAN LAW STUDENTS AT DUBLIN.

ADMISSION RULES TO CONFORM TO ENGLISH PRACTICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 15.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—The "Times" understands that the Benchers of the King's Inns at Dublin where there has been an influx of Indian law students in consequence of the present regulations governing the admission of Indian students to the English Inns of Courts are considering the desirability of making the Irish practice in this matter conform with the English. Seventeen Indians are at present taking law course at the King's Inns.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS.

FIRST MEETING IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

The first Indian Science Congress assembled to-day in the rooms of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. A number of delegates from various parts of India attended. Mr. Justice Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee presided. His Excellency the Governor was one of the distinguished visitors.

The President in opening the Congress, briefly narrated how the idea to hold the Congress originated more than two years ago. Professor MacMahon, of the Lucknow Canning College and Professor Symonsen, of the Madras Presidency College brought forward a proposal for the foundation of an Indian Association for the advancement of science, the object being similar to that of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. The proposal was widely circulated and met with favourable reception from men of science. But it was felt there were many practical difficulties in the way of immediate formation of a peripatetic Association. As a result of full discussion of the situation, it was resolved to establish a Science Congress.

RANGOON DIOCESAN CONFERENCE.

QUESTIONS DISCUSSED AT SECOND MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 15.

At the second meeting of the Rangoon Diocesan Conference, with the Bishop of Rangoon presiding, the second reading of the Bill entitled "The Synod Constitution Bill for formation of a Synod for the Diocese of Rangoon," was carried unanimously. Two questions were discussed later, the first as to the Church statutes of the electorate and the second are women eligible as members of the Synod? It was decided to limit the electorate to communicants of the Church of India and Burma in communion with the Church of England and allow women as members of the Synod.

THE PIONEER BANK.

SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING.

DISSOLVED WITHOUT DOING ANY BUSINESS.

SPECIE BANK COMMITTEE'S ACTION.

An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Pioneer Bank, Limited, was convened by its board of directors yesterday to consider the question whether the Bank should be allowed to continue its business or whether it should be wound up, and if so how? After some discussion an adjournment was proposed when great disorder prevailed and the majority of share-holders left the meeting, which was subsequently dissolved by the chairman without transacting any business.

The committee appointed by the shareholders and creditors of the Indian Specie Bank held another meeting yesterday when it was decided to do nothing further until the 24th instant, when their applications for inspection and the advisory committee will be heard.

In pursuance of a notice issued by the Board of Directors of the Pioneer Bank Limited, a petition to wind up which is pending in the High Court, about 35 shareholders of the Bank attended its extraordinary meeting at the Bank premises, Hummum Street, to consider the question whether the Bank should be allowed to continue its business or whether it should be wound up and, if so, whether it should be wound up voluntarily or compulsorily. Mr. Hiralal Kissondass, solicitor of the Bank, presided.

The following three resolutions to be placed as alternatives before the Court were prepared by the Board for the acceptance of the meeting: (1) that this bank should be allowed to continue its business and that in any event it should not be wound up compulsorily; (2) that the capital of the Bank be reduced by reducing the face value of its share from Rs. 25 to Rs. 10 already paid up; and (3) that in any event an official liquidator should not be appointed.

Mr. B. G. Gajiwalla, the manager of the Bank, opened the proceedings and related the facts concerning the presentation of the petition. He observed that owing to the financial crisis and the failures of certain Banks, the petitioning shareholders had become frightened and had rushed to the Court. He most strongly repudiated the charge that the substratum of the Bank had gone and said that the substratum was intact except that Rs. 33,000 had been spent in preliminary expenses and Rs. 8,000 were their losses. At the present date the Bank's liabilities amounted to about Rs. 1,35,000 and as against that there were assets exceeding the liabilities by over a lakh, comprised of various securities. He also disputed the correctness of the auditors' report and said that under the directions of the Board he had put up a very strong defence in Court. When he took up the management from the hands of the late manager the position of the Bank was most shaky but he had since improved the Bank and their losses were diminishing. He therefore submitted to the meeting that they should pass the resolution that would be proposed before them for continuing the business of the Bank. He said that if the Bank were wound up at the present stage the preliminary expenses and the amount of losses would be lost to them, while on the other hand he wished to assure them that if he were called upon to continue the Bank's business, the Bank would go on meeting its obligations from day to day.

The chairman then called upon a shareholder to move the first resolution. The resolution was moved, seconded and supported, when Mr. Gulabchand solicitor, who appeared at the meeting on behalf of a person who was said to be a very large shareholder and creditor, asked for the number of shareholders present at the meeting and the number of shares they held.

Mr. Gajiwalla said that about 32 shareholders holding about 5,000 shares were present.

In answer to a further question put by Mr. Gulabchand, Mr. Gajiwalla said that the total number of shares subscribed was about 70,000 and the number of shareholders came to about 500.

Mr. Gulabchand then said that this meeting had not been advertised in the public press. Notices were sent to shareholders no doubt but there was no guarantee that they had reached them. He thought that in view of the most serious allegations made against the directors and the manager of the Bank it was only right and proper that the widest publicity should have been given to this meeting by giving advertisements to the press. He took the manager's word that the notice was posted to every shareholder but where was the guarantee that the notices had reached them and it might be alleged hereafter that the directors called a meeting of their friends to pass the resolutions prepared by them. He appealed to the chairman to adjourn the meeting and asked if he was prepared to lend his name to any resolution passed by a meeting which would be characterised as that of a pet body of shareholders. He did not say that the resolutions were bad, he was not prepared to make that assertion at that stage but he thought that the honest course was to give notice of the meeting by advertisement in the press. He did not impute any intention to the directors, on the contrary he hoped and trusted that they were guided by the most excellent motives but he thought that they should have taken this most commonsense view of advertising the meeting. This was a public institution where, it was

(Continued on page 8.)

THE PIONEER BANK.

(Continued from page 7.)

alleged, hundreds of people were ruined and therefore everything done in the future should be done with care and caution in the interests of the general body of shareholders and creditors. He had not the misfortune, he said, of being a shareholder or a depositor of this Bank but he represented a person who was duped into subscribing a very large number of shares and depositing a large sum in this Bank and the representations were such that he was startled to hear them when he was told about them by his client and he therefore wanted the fullest investigation.

Mr. Gajiwalla said the Board had acted in accordance with the articles of association which provided that a notice in the press need not be given.

Mr. Gulabchand—Pray, Mr. Gajiwalla, do not provoke me into saying things which I do not desire to state.

Mr. Gulabchand, in conclusion, appealed to the chairman to adjourn the meeting and advertise it in local newspapers.

Mr. V. A. Desai then moved that the meeting be adjourned till the 29th instant and that a notice be given in three local papers in the meantime.

The chairman and the manager said they would not advertise the meeting but if the shareholders so desired they could do so.

Great rowdyism thereupon prevailed at the meeting and after some discussion a majority of shareholders present left the meeting, which the chairman subsequently dissolved without transacting any business.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK.

A meeting of the committee appointed by the shareholders and creditors of the Indian Specie Bank was held yesterday evening in the office of their solicitor Mr. Hiralal Dayabhai.

After some deliberations on Counsel's opinion, the committee decided to stay their hands until the 24th instant, when their applications for inspection of share-register etc., and the appointment of an advisory committee will be heard.

ITALIAN'S RASH AND NEGLIGENT ACT.

FINED RS. 50

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 15.

The second charge of doing a rash and negligent act and endangering human life with an explosive substance under section 28 of the I. P. C. against Paulo Bettoni, an Italian employed under Messrs. Paulin and Co., on the Sherobta Tunnel was disposed of by Mr. Fawcett, I.C.S., the Sessions Judge to-day. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 50. The fine was paid.

SEIZURE OF ARMS.

POLICE RAID CALCUTTA GUN REPAIRER'S SHOP.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

The police yesterday proceeded to the shop of a gun repairer in Chandney Chowk and seized 18 guns, one revolver and eight muzzle-loading weapons. A question having arisen about their ownership, they will be kept in police custody until they are claimed.

ALLEGED POLITICAL DACOITIES

ARMED "BHADRALOG" LOOT TIPPERAH HOUSES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

Details of the recent political dacoities in the Tipperah District have just reached Calcutta. It is stated that thirty men of the "bhadralog" class, armed with rifles, entered the houses of Ramsunder Bhaumick and Kedarnath Bhaumick at Paschingsingh and ransacked them with the aid of lighted torches, securing cash and valuables worth Rs. 6,000. When an alarm was raised the villagers turned out to attempt the capture of the dacoits but they were kept at bay by the rapid-firing of rifles.

A special officer of the Calcutta C. I. D. has been sent to inquire into the case.

BILLETS FOR BENGAL PROVINCIAL SERVICE MEN.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

It is notified that nine appointments as heads of districts and sessions judges, including one as a judge in Assam, also one as Under Secretary to Government, will be open in Bengal to members of the Bengal Provincial Service.

SIR SALTER PYNE IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

Sir Thomas Salter Pyne who was for a long time the Chief Engineer to the Amir of Afghanistan is in Calcutta on a cold weather visit and will be proceeding to Australia in the Spring.. Sir Thomas has completely recovered his health and takes an optimistic view of the situation in the East.

ATTEMPT TO RAISE FALSE FIRE ALARM.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Inspector Dyer charged Bapusing Nobatsing, a hawker with causing mischief.

The evidence led to show that the accused was caught red-handed in the act of breaking the glass of the street fire alarm at the junction of Frere Road and Baroda Street, out of mere mischief. It appears that a fireman attached to the Mandvi Fire Bri-

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

FURTHER BUDGET DEBATE.

GOVERNMENT'S PLAYFUL HITS.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. A. M. Tod presiding, when the further consideration of the budget was resumed.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy moved that Rs. 4,04,563 be passed for expenditure of the Water Department.

Mr. J. Baptista drew the Corporation's attention to a statement made at a previous sitting by the Hon. Mr. Chinoy to the effect that the difference of about Rs. 40,000 between the budgetted expenditure and income figures was one which the Commissioner could have absorbed. Mr. Chinoy meant that this was an amount which the Commissioner could legitimately have spent on Water Works if he so wished. Now if this interpretation was correct and works were necessary then it was not right for the Commissioner to have put them off. Or did Mr. Chinoy mean that no works were necessary and yet the Commissioner, if he so wished, could have undertaken them. This meant that the Commissioner could undertake works as he liked. It also meant that the Commissioner could manipulate budget figures as he liked.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia thought Mr. Baptista had lost sight of an important fact. What Mr. Chinoy apparently meant was that this was such a small sum that the Commissioner could well have it in his hands for the purpose of meeting unforeseen contingencies. If they provided for only so much expenditure as was sufficient to meet ordinary demands and nothing more was laid aside, then in the case of a contingency arising they would have nothing to spend for the purpose. Unforeseen cases did crop up sometimes and he repeated what Mr. Chinoy meant was that the margin should be kept intact for the Commissioner to use whenever wanted.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji agreed with the previous speaker that the object of the margin was that there should be a certain balance in the hands of the Commissioner to meet contingencies. Breakages in the Water Works occurred as happened about three or four years ago and the large margin existing then was absorbed.

Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta thought the budget could be made more correct but he believed at the same time that there was a genuine desire on the part of the Executive to make it so. The annual average increase in the income for the last five years had been about a lakh of rupees. There was a real desire on the part of the Executive to try and show what the real income and expenditure would be, and the result was that the amount was brought down to Rs. 39,000 and odd. If the estimates had been prepared as in the past the margin of Rs. 39,000 would have been absorbed.

The Hon. Mr. Chinoy said his statement simply meant that the Commissioner had not tried to absorb the balance by providing for works which were not quite necessary. The object was to show that a genuine effort had been made to give correct figures.

The Water Works figures were then passed.

ARE MORE BENCHES WANTED.

Dr. D. B. Master moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to make a provision in the ensuing budget of Rs. 5,000 for providing some more benches in different parts of the city for the use of the public.

Dr. Master, in support of his amendment, said that in the congested parts of the city where people had no open places to walk about the placing of benches would be an inducement to the people to come out. They had no doubt placed some benches at several places, but more benches were absolutely necessary.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji seconded the amendment.

Mr. Baptista said that he had often found the benches only occupied by beggars and lepers and it was very dangerous that they should be so used. He had particularly noticed that at the corner of the J. J. Hospital. He once drew the attention of a Superintendent to this fact, but he was told that the benches were there for the use of the general public and who could challenge the wisdom of the Civic Fathers?

Mr. J. B. Petit was of opinion that the putting of benches on foot paths was being overdone. At present their distribution, was not proper. In some places they were never being used while at others more benches were required. He would therefore advise Dr. Master to withdraw his amendment for the present and to give time to the Executive to make a redistribution.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said that he agreed with Mr. Petit that in the matter of putting benches on the footpaths they had been rather overdoing it. For the last ten years Dr. Master had been crying for benches and it seemed his appetite for benches with the realisation of the desire was day by day getting stimulated. He thought Dr. Master might one day be come to be known as "Master Bencher."

Dr. Master's proposition was lost.

ADDITIONAL RECORD CLERK.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji moved that the Budget estimate in respect of expenditure for the year 1914-15 in connection with the undermentioned items of education be adopted at Rs. 88,165, the Standing Committee's estimates being increased by Rs. 385, to meet the salary of an additional record clerk asked for by the Schools Committee:—School for deaf and dumb mutes, Rs. 3,000; Veterinary College, Rs. 2,500; Victoria and Albert Museum, Rs. 20,292; Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Rs. 20,000; School Committee's establishment, Rs. 14,873; Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Rs. 2,500; Prince of Wales Museum, Rs. 25,000.

Mr. F. M. Chinoy said that when the Schools Committee wanted a second clerk he did not think the Corporation would grudge the small sum of Rs. 385.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said that as a member of the Schools Committee he would say that a second clerk was necessary.

The amendment was adopted.

CONTRIBUTION TO IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Mr. F. M. Chinoy moved that a contribution of Rs. 9,73,000; be made to the Bombay Improvement Trust under section 72 (1) of the Act IV of 1898 for 1913-1914.

Mr. D. E. Wacha asked the Corporation if they could not suspend the contribution for a year just to show that without this contribution the Trust would be in an insolvent condition. The Chairman of the Trust had lately paraded the alleged prosperity of the Trust. But he (Mr. Wacha), maintained that it was nothing of the kind and that without the Corporation's contribution, the Trust would be insolvent.

The contribution was passed.

PROPOSED LOCAL ALLOWANCE.

Mr. R. S. Nawalkar moved that a local allowance of 25 per cent. be paid during the next official year to all the Municipal employees drawing a monthly pay of Rs. 20 to Rs. 100, fractions being neglected.

The Commission observed that a Departmental Committee had been sitting and believed that some increase of salary was necessary. The only question was what increase was necessary. He made no promise that the new schedule would be worked out early and there was therefore some ground for Mr. Navalkar's motion. He (the Commissioner), had however, figures to show that these men received more than what they would have got if they had been in the employ of Government. Besides Mr. Navalkar's proposal was open to the objection that by giving a 25 per cent. increase, the officers receiving Rs. 90 per month would be getting more than those whose salary was Rs. 100 per month. If they compared the schedule of pay of the Secretarial clerks with that of the Municipal clerks they would find that the latter were rather better off.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was of opinion that Mr. Navalkar had entirely misconceived the course that should be adopted in the matter. They could not pass a wholesale increase like the one suggested by Mr. Navalkar at Budget time without carefully going into the matter. The proper course for Mr. Navalkar would have been to bring a motion before the Corporation to appoint a Committee to deal with the question before budget time, so that they could have carefully considered the matter. Without such a report the Corporation could not come to a decision and it was impossible to take a leap in the dark in the matter. It would be wise for Mr. Navalkar to withdraw the motion for the present and bring forward another subsequently.

Mr. Navalker thereupon asked for permission to withdraw his motion.

The permission was granted.

Mr. J. Baptista thought it would be better if the Commissioner expedited the matter by bringing it before the Corporation himself.

The Budget was then finally passed.

Mr. R. P. Masani read out the final figures as amended which were—Income, Rs. 1,62,67,747; expenditure, Rs. 1,26,35,103; and closing balance, Rs. 36,32,644.

VACCINATION.

GOVERNMENT'S DRY HUMOUR.

Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta moved that the following letter to the President from the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, be recorded. In the course of the letter it was stated:—

I am directed to refer to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 2545, dated the 29th July, 1913, on the subject of compulsory revaccination in Bombay City. 2. In Sir P. M. Mehta's letter No. 1171, dated the 27th May, 1911, the following proposals were made:—(1) That the City of Bombay Vaccination Act should be amended so as—(a) to make revaccination between the age of 7 and 9 compulsory by law, and (b) to compel immigrants of all ages who have not undergone primary vaccination to get themselves vaccinated within the shortest possible period and revaccinated after an interval of 7 to 9 years; (2) that, in view of the fact that a large number of immigrants are Goanese subjects of the Portuguese Government, that Government should be moved to consider the desirability of introducing compulsory vaccination in their territory, and (3) that Government should make revaccination a condition of obtaining employment under them, and that large employers of labour should be moved to adopt a similar measure in the case of their own employees. On a subsequent reconsideration of the matter the Corporation have withdrawn proposal (1) (a), and Government are now asked to take into consideration the remaining proposals contained in Sir P. M. Mehta's letter. 3. Dealing firstly with the question of providing for the vaccination of immigrants, I am to remind the Corporation of the fact that special arrangements are made every year for the vaccination of the large number of persons who pass through Bombay on their way to the Hedjaz. The statistics collected at the end of each pilgrimage season show that the great bulk of these temporary immigrants are subjected to vaccination. With regard to the Goans, whom the Corporation appear to have had specially in mind in making their present recommendation, I am to forward herewith copies of the correspondence noted in the margin which has been conducted with the Government of the Portuguese India, from which it will be seen that all necessary and possible measures are stated to be taken by the Portuguese Government for the rigorous enforcement of the legal provisions which render both vaccination "and revaccination" compulsory in their territory. In view of the above and of the serious practical difficulties which would beset the effective enforcement of a system of compulsory vaccination for immigrants, the Governor in Council is not convinced on the correspondence at present before him that it is desirable to take steps for the amendment of the Act in order to provide for such a system. 4. There remains the question of making revaccination a condition of obtaining employment under Government or a public body. With regard to this I am to say that Government are under the impression that there is no rule or order of the Bombay Municipality enforcing this requirement in the case of municipal employees. If Government are misinformed in regard to this I am to ask that I may be so informed; but, if the facts are as is believed, it would appear difficult, if not impossible, for Government to insist upon this condition in the case of their employees quartered in Bombay (many of whom do not serve solely in the city) while municipal employees are exempt. I am to add that it seems to be of questionable utility to impose on a particular class, merely because its members are subject to their disciplinary control, an obligation the imposition of which the Corporation apparently regard as undesirable or impracticable in the case of the generality of the citizens of Bombay.

Sir Pherozeshah said they could see that the Government had infused a little humour in the correspondence. For a long time they had not had playful hits from one side or the other. This time the Government had given them something of a lively character.

He did not understand why his name had been singled out out of so many in the Government's letter. He happened to have been the President on that capacity, and he had acted only in that capacity. He would however, take it as a compliment that Government had particularly mentioned him in the letter. But he would point out that on neither occasion was he a signing member. Another hit that the Government had with dry humour made at the Corporation was that the latter should have asked them to make a beginning with their employees while their own were left exempt. But he pointed out the Corporation had asked Government to take steps in the matter with a view that they could follow same august authority in the matter.

The general impression was that people coming from Goa where vaccination and revaccination were compulsory, were more liable to an attack of small-pox. If that was true, then it was a strong indictment against both vaccination and revaccination.

The letter was recorded.

Dr. M. C. Javle moved that the copy of the Government resolution regarding the construction of an overbridge across the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways at Dadar be recorded.

Dr. Javle hoped that the representation recently sent by the residents of Dadar in this connection representing their various grievances would receive proper consideration at the hands of the Commissioner. They had been rather late in sending their representation but they were not formerly aware of the plans.

Dr. Battliwala expressed similar views.

The resolution was recorded.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CAMPAIGN.

Consideration was given to the following letter from the Commissioner:—

"I have the honour to forward herewith copy of a letter, dated 1st September 1913, from the Joint Honorary Secretaries, King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League, applying for permission to utilize two wards at the Maratha Hospital for accommodating 20 beds for patients suffering from Tuberculosis and a dispensary and requesting that the cost of maintaining the 20 beds be defrayed by the Municipality. The Health Officer estimates the latter at Rs. 10,000 per annum and if the Corporation be pleased to grant the request the amount can be met out of the grant for Infectious Diseases. out of the grant for Infections Disease. The League agrees to maintain the Dispensary and pay the salary of the Medical Officer who will be in charge both of the Dispansary and the Hospital. In the event of the proposal being sanctioned the Hospital will be controlled by the Special Assistant Health Officer on behalf of the Municipality, while the Dispensary will be controlled by the League. The Executive Health Officer does not anticipate that any difficulty will arise from the arrangement. For the reasons stated by the Joint Honorary Secretaries in para 6 of their letter I am of opinion that the charge is one which can legitimately be paid out of Municipal Funds and I accordingly recommend the request for the consideration of the Corporation."

The necessary sanction was accorded.

The meeting adjourned to Monday next.

DADAR CATHOLIC FRIENDS UNION.

INAUGURATION CEREMONY.

The first general meeting to inaugurate the above club took place on the forenoon of Sunday- 11th instant, at the Dadar Convent. There was a gathering of 50 members present to assist in the inauguration.

Mr. M. W. D'Silva, who presided, said, he was very pleased to see a large number of Catolic young men present. The sole object of the Club was to promote unity and he expressed the hope that their interest in the Club would be permanent.

He urged them on to work up the Club successfully by their regular subcriptions and attendance at all General Meetings.

Messrs. Alex D'Souza and T.S. Rodrigues were elected President and Vice-President respectively of the Club. Rules and regulations for the upkeep of the Union were put before the Meeting and adopted.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and originators of the Union.

THEFT AT PORT SAID.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain J. T. Brooks of the B. I. S. N. Company's steamship Chakratta charged two Sukanies on board, named Panchia Sinkia and Soma Deva with theft at Port Said of a tin of ghee. Mr. K. N. Nariman, pleader, appeared for the complainant.

The evidence showed that the vessel anchored at Port Said on the 18th of December. During her stay, the two accused were observed by the Chief Officer, lowering a gunny bag overboard. Growing suspicious he ordered the bag to be opened and searched. It was found that it contained a tin of ghee which had been stolen from the Company's store room.

When the ship arrived in Bombay Captain Brooks reported the matter to the Police who referred him to Court where he obtained warrants for the arrest of the two accused. The Magistrate after hearing the evidence found the accused guilty of disposing of stolen property and sentenced each to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Diva Lalla, a serang, Rutna Lalla, a tindal and Sonia Johu were also charged with theft at Port Said of two tins of ghee, two bags of rice under similar circumstances. Their case stands adjourned.

SIR FREDERICK UPCOTT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

Sir Frederick Upcott, Chairman of the East Indian Railway, has arrived in Calcutta from Home.

LORD AND LADY HARDINGE.

ENTERTAINED BY TALUKDARS OF OUDH.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S WEIGHTY UTTERANCES.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 15.

The Viceroy and Lady Hardinge were entertained at a garden party by the Talukdars of Oudh this afternoon, when an address of welcome was read by the Maharaja of Balrampur. In reply His Excellency said:—

Talukdars of Oudh,—This is the second occasion on which I have had the pleasure of enjoying your generous hospitality, but as you reminded me when I came here two years ago, Lady Hardinge was unavoidably prevented from accompanying me, and it adds greatly to my enjoyment of this visit that she should be at my side to see your famous capital, and to make acquaintance with yourselves, and I speak for her no less than for myself, when I tender to you our warm thanks for the very friendly welcome you have extended to us.

You have given once more expression to the universal horror with which India received the news of the outrage at Delhi a little more than a year ago, and we thank you very warmly for your sympathy and congratulations on our escape. The substantial token of thanksgiving which you propose to offer and for which Lady Hardinge and I both thank you very cordially, shall be added to the large amounts contributed for the same purpose from all over India, which have placed Lady Hardinge in the happy position of being able to assist so many deserving institutions, and in especial to brighten, for at least one day in every year, the dreary lot of children in Hospital.

A CONTROVERSIAL SUBJECT.

"Material and Moral Progress" to which you have referred to in connection with the people of this country, is the title of an annual publication relating to India and I have somewhere seen it criticised, on the ground that a perusal of its pages, while throwing ample light upon the progress of India in material prosperity, leaves the reader in the dark, as to the steps which have marked her progress in the path of morality. I have no intention of entering into a discussion on so controversial a subject, but in this we can all agree, that no progress on the one hand towards onlightenment or a higher ideal of life or on the other hand towards greater prosperity, is possible without education, and I therefore gratefully welcome your appreciation of the spirit which has animated the policy of my Government, and especially of its attitude towards the question of education. We have spent money freely on its furtherance and it is now our business to see that it is so spent that our young men may grow up to be honest and God-fearing citizens, equipped with qualifications that shall fit them for useful and honourble careers.

SOUTH AFRICAN COMMISSION.

About South Africa I have nothing more to tell you. I and my Government have done, and are doing, our best to procure some alleviation of the conditions of which our Indian fellow subjects in South Africa, not unjustly, in our opinion complain, and in furtherance of that end, we have sent one of our ablest officers to represent us before the Commission that has been appointed by the Union Government. We may regret that the interests of the Indians have not been directly represented on that Commission, but we must recognise, that its creation was a very great concession, and if its usefulness is wrecked, and all our efforts are frustrated by the Indians in South Africa refusing to have anything to do with it, I shall sadly feel that they are throwing away a great chance, which may never come to them again. The next few days should decide the matter, and we can only hope that wiser counsels may prevail. In the meantime, it is a source of satisfaction to me to see, that the Indian leaders have resolved not to increase the present difficulties of the Government of South Africa, and I trust that they will maintain this attitude.

FAMINE IN AGRA.

I am grieved to learn that famine conditions are likely to prevail in several large areas in the Province of Agra. In parts of Oudh there will be shortage, but I trust there will be no grave or widespread distress, and we can rely now as in the past, upon the well-known generosity of the great landlords of Oudh to help their peasantry through this time of trial. Government for their part will not be remiss in its measures of relief, and everything that can be done to mitigate the trouble and avert human suffering is, His Honour, assures me well in hand. A peculiar feature of this season is the terrible scarcity of fodder and I fear it is inevitable that the cattle will suffer severely. Fodder is pouring into the afflicted tracts from outside and Government is selling enormous quantities, at a heavy loss to the public exchequer, but it will hardly be possible to meet the whole demand, and it is in the loss of their agricultural stock that the people will be most severely hit. Irrigation will of course play its part but your wells are drying up and you have no canal system in Oudh. You have made reference to the construction of the Sarda Canal and I understand that a scheme has been prepared for harnessing that great river, whose waters now run to waste and carrying them to the Punjab. This has roused you, as you say, to rectify the mistake you made in the past, deprecating schemes for canal irrigation. I can naturally make no pronouncement on the subject but I shall not forget the wishes and sentiments to which you have given expression and they have the fullest weight when the question of utilising the waters of the Sarda for canal irrigation comes up for my consideration.

PAST AND PRESENT ADMINISTRATORS EULOGISED.

I am very pleased to receive once more your assurance of devotion and attachment to the British Throne. The loyalty of the Taluqdars of Oudh is, and has ever been, eminent and unquestioned. Let me on my part once more assure you that the maintenance of your rights and privileges shall be the constant care of Government, and I hope that you, on your part, will in the future, as in the past, continue to regard the British Officers of Government as your best friends and most trusted advisers. Believe me they are worthy of your confidence for the United Provinces have acquired, and justly so, the reputation of producing officers of the very finest type. Some of the names on the roll, of your Lieutenant-Governors, bear eloquent testimony to the character and ability that have distinguished your administrators. I need hardly remind you of John Thompson a pioneer in popular education, Sir John Strachey who was once described as the ablest man who has come to India since Warren Hastings; Sir Alfred Lyall the philosopher, statseman and author; Sir Auckland Calvin, a financiar and administrator of Egyptian no less than of Indian reputation, to these should be added the names of Sir Charles Crosthwaite, Lord MacDonnel and Sir John Hewett. Nor need I remind you of my able and trusted colleague in the Government of India Sir Harcourt Butler, to whom both the city of Lucknow and educational progress in India owe so much. In the high office of Lieutenant-Governor of these Provinces you have in Sir James Meston, who as financial Secretary to the Government of India was one of my most trusted advisers, a man known all over India for his judgment, capacity and devotion to duty in whose hands the governance of these provinces is safe, and upon whose solicitude for your interest you can rely.

It is a source of much satisfaction to me to hear from your own lips an expression of your appreciation of his appointment as your Lieutenant Governor.

Let me thank you once more for the generous hospality with which you have entertained us and the very cordial you have given us and let me tell you that the Taluqdars of Ough will always have a very warm corner in my heart.

Their Excellencies were garlanded and then repaired to the grounds of the Kaiser Gagh for refreshments. The function was a great success. Lord and Lady Hardinge leave tonight for Delhi.

The Viceroy returned to Lucknow this morning, after a successful shoot in Kheri Bag, which consisted of three leapords, a large number of "goud," and small game.

RUMPUS AT MUNICIPAL MEETING.

SUMMARILY DISSOLVED BY PRESIDENT.

(Associated Press.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Jan. 15.

A serious split has occurred in the Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality. There was a stormy meeting yesterday on the question of relieving the present auditor and appointing the present accountant, who has acted in it several times before, to that post.

The proposition to that effect was being discussed, when suddenly, the present auditor withdrew his application for retirement under the advice of the other side.

Upon this, President Bulchand Dayaram, who was opposed to the motion, it is alleged arbitrarily ruled, that the motion was dropped with the withdrawing of the application, and thereby stifled discussion.

To this several members, including the Hon'ble Mr. Ghulam Hussein, Vice-President of the Municipality, are stated to have strongly protested, on the ground, that a servant should not be allowed to trifle with the dignity of the meeting, thereupon the President, it is alleged, summarily dissolved the meeting and withdrew from it.

Some members of his party followed him, but the rest numbering ten, including the Vice-President, remained and recorded a protest against the conduct of the President.

Describing the whole affair, it is to be seen, whether the President will come back to take his seat at the Corporation or not, more so as the aforesaid protest is virtually a censure against his conduct. Great excitement prevails on the, alleged conduct of the President.

SIND BANK.

CHARGE AGAINST LATE MANAGER.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Jan. 15.

A case is being heard to-day in the City Magistrate's Court Karachi before Mr. P. F. E. Cumming in which Mr. Pitambardas Valabdas late Manager of the Sind Bank, Karachi branch is charged by Mr. Tahilram, Managing Director of the Sind Bank, under section 409 Indian Penal Code with breach of trust in connection with the Bank's money during his period of managership.

FEET CUT OFF BY TRAM CAR.

AN OLD WOMAN DIES.

An old woman named Parvati was walking along Falkland Road, on Tuesday, last, near the tram lines when she heard a tramcar coming down from behind. She moved to her right to avoid the car when a bullock cart happened to be in her way to avoid which she stepped on to the lines and had her feet cut off by the tram car. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died yesterday.

The death occurred of Mrs. Clara Daly on Tuesday night at Stanley Villa, Coonoor. The deceased was the widow of the late Mr. Daly of the Pilot Service in Calcutta. She came up the hills in 1892. The deceased leaves two sons, one in the police in Calcutta, another a planter in Assam, and also one maried daughter who is in England. The funeral takes place to-morrow morning.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

INSOLVENT OBTAINS A RULE.

LIABILITY TO BOMBAY BANKING COMPANY DENIED.

(Before the Mr. Justice Davar.)

IN THE MATTER OF VITHALDAS RAOJI, INSOLVENT.

This was a matter for a rule nisi to show cause why the adjudication order of 3rd December, adjudicating Vithaldas Raoji an insolvent, should not be annulled.

Mr. Mulla, appeared for the insolvent and applied for a rule nisi.

Mr. Mulla stated that he moved on the affidavit of the insolvent dated the 14th instant. The petitioner was Mr. R. D. Sethna who as the Liquidator of the Bombay Banking Company in liquidation, had applied to the Court for the adjudication of Vithaldas Raoji and had got him adjudged an insolvent on 8th December, 1913.

In support of his application, the insolvent stated in his affidavit that he was not indebted to the Bombay Banking Company in the sum of Rs. 35,000 for which a promissory note in Gujarati had been executed by him. The fact was that Bapu Saheb Kothavle, the manager of the Banking Company had practised a great fraud on him. One Bhaichand came to him and persuaded him to do great business in shares which would be very profitable to him. He declined saying that he had no money. Ultimately he was taken to the manager's residence and then to the office of the Bombay Banking Company, where the manager persuaded him to buy 825 shares of the Bombay Banking Company, saying that the shares were in great demand in the market. The said Bhaichand told him that he would have to pay nothing for buying these shares; and besides he would get 2½ p. c. commission. The manager then asked him to draw a Promissory Note for Rs. 35,000 in English; but as he said that he did not understand English, the Promissory Note was drawn in Gujarati. He was informed that it was only a formal note and he would not be liable. He also persuaded him (Vithaldas) to state in the Pro. Note that his Barbhaga Lane Property was to be a security for the loan. After this Promissory Note was executed, the manager took his signature to a transfer form of 200 shares. He submitted that he was not bound to pay Rs. 35,000 as he did not get any consideration and he was wrongfully persuaded to sign the Promissory Note. He did not receive more than Rs. 200, as the commission for Hundis, which he was willing to pay up. He had not left his place and was still staying there and therefore, he asked for a *rule nisi*.

His Lordship granted a *rule nisi* on Mr. R. D. Sethna, to show cause why the adjudication order should not be annulled. The rule was made returnable on the 4th of February, 1913.

Solicitors for Vithaldas:—Mulla and Mulla.

A DEAL IN COTTON FUTURES.

SUIT FOR REFUND OF MARGIN MONEY.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

SHAMCHANDRA RAMPRITAB *v* WELD AND CO.

The plaintiff is a merchant and the defendants are a firm of merchants and commission agents.

On the 24th September, the plaintiff ordered the defendants to buy 200 bales of Egyptian Cotton of January 1913, delivery at 24-64 and 400 bales of American Cotton of January, February 1913, delivery at 6-27 in the Liverpool Market. The defendants entered into contract through their Home office. Soon after the plaintiff deposited in all Rs. 12,000 with the defendants as margin money in respect of the aforesaid contract. On the 16th October, the plaintiff received telegrams from the defendants saying that the market was declining, advising a sale for March, April delivery to protect purchase, and asking for further margin, on the 17th October, 1912, the plaintiff received a further telegram from the defendants saying "sold six hundred March, April fine eighty." The plaintiff alleges that this sale by the defendants was absolutely unauthorized and wrongful. After the plaintiff continued to receive telegrams from the defendants asking for margin and saying that the market was going down. Plaintiff says that these requisitions for margin by the defendants were quite unjustified and were absolutely inconsistent with the defendants' statement that they had sold 600 bales.

A SALE REPUDIATED.

The plaintiff repudiated the transaction of sale and on 7th November, 1912, wrote to the defendants requiring them to sell the 600 bales with which instructions the defendants did not comply. The plaintiff therefore seeks to recover from the defendants Rs. 12,000, the amount of margin deposited by him with interest and also a further sum of Rs. 6,858 being the profit which the plaintiff would have realized if the defendants would have carried out his instructions of selling the 600 bales on 7th November, 1912. The plaintiff also asks for a declaration that he was not bound by the contract of sale for March April delivery made by the defendants.

The defendants say that the prices having gone down on the 16th October 1912, they asked for margin. This was not sent and they entered into the contract of sale as a hedge-contract in order to protect the plaintiff from a loss. They say that that was an emergency contemplated by S.189 of the Contract Act and they only acted as any man of ordinary prudence would have acted in his own affairs. The defendants further allege that the plaintiff ought to have repudiated the sale of 16th October, 1912, immediately and this would have saved losses. The plaintiff however, neither repudiated the sale nor sent further margin money to the defendants their intention being to watch the market and then act as would suit their interest. The defendants plead a verbal agreement of the plaintiff to keep a margin of not less than Rs. 6,000 with the defendants. They say that the plaintiff is bound by the hedge-sale entered into by the defendants. They say that the transaction had resulted in a net loss to the plaintiff of Rs. 5,823-9-8 and they say that the plaintiff is entitled to a return of the deposit of Rs. 12,000 with interest less this amount of the loss.

On the suit being called on Mr. Raikes and Mr. Inverarity appeared for the plaintiff while the Hon. the Advocate-General with Mr. Jardine and Mr. Binning appeared for the defendants.

The hearing had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

APPELLATE SIDE.

BOYS SENT TO JAIL UNDER FOREST ACT.

RULE ISSUED ON MAGISTRATE.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

A reference was made to the High Court by Mr. Rothfield, District Magistrate of East Khandesh in order to set aside the conviction and sentence passed by Mr. Waman Nathu Barpande, Second Class Magistrate of Badgaon.

The reference was in respect of two boys named Badya and Totaram, the former aged 13 and the latter aged 15. They were charged with grazing their goats within the limits of a forest reserved by the Government. The Magistrate convicted them and sentenced each of them to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 4, as damages in respect of forest produce eaten by the goats.

The District Magistrate in the course of the reference said that it was very unfortunate that the forest authorities should have ordered the prosecution of these boys and that it was certainly deplorable that second class Magistrate should have sentenced them to imprisonment. The elder boy had served his one month's imprisonment, while the younger boy had been sent to the Dhulia Reformatory by the jail authorities. He regretted that the stigma of imprisonment would remain against the boys all their lives and recommended that the convictions and sentences be set aside by their Lordships.

Their Lordships directed a notice to be issued on the Magistrate to show cause why the convictions and sentences should not be set aside.

POLICE PATEL'S LAPSE.

INTENTIONAL OMISSION TO GIVE INFORMATION.

PANDURANG HARI TAVRE *v* KING-EMPEROR.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

The accused in this case was charged under sections 202 and 221 of the Indian Penal Code in that he knowingly or having reason to believe that an offence had been committed, intentionally omitted to give any information respecting that offence which he was legally bound to give, and intentionally omitted to apprehend a person whom as a public servant he was bound to apprehend. He was convicted by the First Class Magistrate of Baramati and sentenced to undergo one month's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50. On appeal the Sessions Judge confirmed the conviction and reduced the sentence to the period already undergone and reduced the fine to Rs. 25.

The facts of the case are briefly these:—On the 1st of March 1913, two Mang women entered the house of Saku Tukaram of Malegaum and removed therefrom Rs. 6-2-0 in cash. They were arrested by Saku and handed over to the accused who was the Polict patel of the village. The accused released the women without taking any legal steps against them and intentionally omitted to give information to the nearest Police Station which he was bound to do according to law.

Mr. Bhide on behalf of the accused, contended that the Sessions Judge erred in holding that the applicant was legally bound to apprehend the two Mang women. The Section 12 (1) of the Bombay Act 8 of 1861 was misunderstood and misread by the Sessions Judge. The accused was not bound to give information of the offence.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence.

Mr. Bhide appeared for the accused, the Government Pleader represented the Crown.

SHOTS FROM A GUN.

POLICEMEN MISTAKEN FOR THIEVES.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

An application in revision was made to the High Court by Mr. Velinker and Mr. Desai on behalf of one Shivlal Nimji Mehta, who was charged before Mr. Pendse, First Class Magistrate of Salsette, in the Thana District with firing two shots from his gun and thereby doing a rash act so as to endanger human life. He was convicted for the said offence and fined Rs. 100.

Mr. H. L. Fox, Sub-divisional Magistrate of Bassein upheld the conviction and sentence.

Mr. Velinker, in behalf of the accused, said that his client was a well-known landowner at Ghat Koopar. In 1912 a large number of house-breaking cases, thefts and robberies occurred at that place. The accused therefore obtained from the District Magistrate a license to possess a gun in 1912 and this license was renewed in 1913, one morning at about 2 a.m. two policemen who were out on their rounds entered the compound of Mr. Shivlal. The watchman, on duty at the gate, inquired of them who they were. They said they were policemen and left the compound. Mr. Shivlal who was disturbed from his sleep imagined that thieves had entered his compound took up his gun and fired two shots. He was under the impression that he was firing blank cartridges to frighten the thieves and the shots did no harm or damage. The Magistrate held that both the barrels were loaded and fined him. Mr. Fox in appeal held that one barrel was loaded but confirmed the conviction and sentence.

Their Lordships granted a rule to show cause why the conviction and sentence should not be set aside.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT.

DISPUTE OVER A HOUSE.

LEAVE TO APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL REFUSED.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

BHAWANIDAS VERAMAL & Co. *v.* RADIABAI & ANOTHER.

This was a rule for a certificate for leave to appeal to the Privy Council.

Their Lordships had confirmed the Hon. Mr. Macleod's judgment and dismissed the appeal. The appellants being dissatisfied with the Appeal Court judgment preferred to appeal to the Privy Council.

Mr. E. B. Raikes appeared on behalf of the appellants in support of the rule.

Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared on behalf of the respondents to show cause against the rule.

Shortly the facts out of which this suit arose are as follows:—

One Abdul Latiff, a merchant residing at Baloo Serang Street, bought some property (a house) in Baloo Serang Street, in 1894. He took the conveyance in the name of his son Haji Ahmed. It was quite clear that the property was the property of Abdul Latiff and was part of his estate at the date of his death. After his death, his adult son, Haji Ahmed carried on the umbrella business and collected the rents, spent a considerable sum towards the repairs of the house. Haji Ahmed used to borrow moneys on hundis which were discounted through the third defendant (i.e. the present appellants). In 1909 as his credit got shaky and as he wanted moneys on Hundis, as security for his being the drawer, Haji Ahmed handed over the conveyance to himself of the Baloo SerangStreet property(purchased by the father in the son's name), to the third defendants, (the present appellants) on the usual terms. The terms were that if the hundis were not met, the security could be realised and the proceeds paid to meet the hundis. At the time of Haji Ahmed's death hundis to the extent of Rs. 90,000 were outstanding against him, and as against Haji Ahmed or his estate, the 3rd defendants (Bhawanidas Veramal & Co.), would be entitled to retain that document (viz. the conveyance of the Balloo Serang Street property in his own name) until the outstanding hundis were met.

INTERESTS OF THE HEIRS.

The question in the suit was, whether the interests of the other heirs of Abdul Latif in the Baloo Serang Street property were also charged. The other heirs were the widow of Abdul Latif, his three sons and a daughter, but as the two sons died the widow's share became 50/216, the daughter's share 34/216, and Haji Ahmed's shares 82/216.

Mr. R. D. Sethna, who was appointed a Receiver of the estate of the late Haji Ahmed Abdul Latiff in a suit filed by Haji Ahmed's creditors, filed this suit against the widow of Abdul Latiff, the daughter Rabiabai and the mortgagees Bhawanidas Veramal & Co. for a declaration that he as Receiver was entitled to all interest in the property at Baloo Serang Street and the general administration of the estate of Haji Ahmed.

His Lordship Mr. Justice Macleod held that the third defendants (i.e. the present appellants) did not take reasonable care to ascertain that Haji Ahmed was entitled to deposit the title deed so as to charge the whole property and therefore the 3rd defendant was not entitled to a charge on the Baloo Serang Street property, except so far as the interest of Haji Ahmed was concerned.

Their Lordships in appeal considered sec. 41 of the Transfer of Property Act, but upheld the decision of the Lower Court and dismissed the appeal. Mr. Raikes argued on behalf of Bhowanidas Veramal and Co., for leave to appeal to the Privy Council, on the ground that there were substantial questions of law involved in their lordships' judgment, and, therefore, it was a fit case to go to the Privy Council. Their Lordships did not think that it was a fit case for leave to appeal to the Privy Council; therefore, they did not grant leave and discharged the rule with costs.

Solicitors for appellants:—Payne and Co.

Solicitors for respondents:—Forbes and Co.

BANKS AT LAW.

LEAVE TO APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK *v.* BANK OF BOMBAY.

This was a rule for a certificate for leave to appeal to the Privy Council on behalf of the Bank of Bombay.

The Hon. the Advocate-General appeared in support of the *rule* for the Bank of Bombay. The facts out of which this suit arose are well-known.

Certain instructions were given first by telegram and then by a letter by the London County and Westminster Bank to the Bank of Bombay, that the Bank of Bombay should advance moneys to one Remo Parodi at Karachi, against a certain amount of iron shipped by Remo Parodi's agent in Europe. The Bank of Bombay went on meeting the drafts of Remo Parodi and also advanced him moneys from time to time.

Subsequently the London County and Westminster Bank found that the Bank of Bombay went beyond the instruction given to them. The instructions were that the Bank of Bombay was not to advance money to Remo Parodi as against partial shipments of goods. The London Bank, therefore, filed a suit against the Bank of Bombay claiming a sum of £6,655-7-9 on the ground that the Bank of Bombay acted negligently in not acting according to the instructions sent to them by the London Bank. Mr. Justice Beaman before whom the original suit was heard held on a preliminary issue that the Bank of Bombay did not act negligently and was right in the interpretation of the instructions sent to them by the London County and Westminster Bank. At the most his Lordship held that the Bank of Bombay was negligent as regards one item of scrape-iron mentioned in the invoice and that would make the Bank of Bombay liable for £363 or thereabouts. The London County and Westminster Bank preferred an appeal from this decision and their Lordships in appeal held that the Bank of Bombay did act negligently by going beyond the London Bank's instructions and therefore the Bank of Bombay was liable for all the losses sustained by the London County and Westminster Bank, in consequence of the Bank of Bombay's negligence. Their Lordships in appeal reversed the decree of Mr. Justice Beaman. The Bank of Bombay, being dissatisfied with the Appeal Court's decision preferred to appeal to the Privy Council. The Advocate-General (for the Bank), applied for leave to appeal to the Privy Council.

Their Lordships granted a certificate for leave to appeal to the Privy Council.

Solicitors for Bank of Bombay:—Crawford, Brown and Co.

THE CAUSE LIST.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY THE 16TH OF JANUARY, 1914.

Before The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.

Appeals for hearing and final desposal.

50-13—716-12—D J Mantri (for a pauper) Shamsherkhan Inooskhan v. Sulleman Joosub and anr Smetham B & Co.

58-13—1336-12—Mulji and Th Bachoo Harkisondas v. Nagindas Bhagwandas Edgelow G W & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

18-13—Pestonji R K & Co Bai Jerbai & anr. v. Ruttonbai Dastur & Co Part heard.

9-13—Jehangir M & S Hoorbai widow v. Ahmed Haji Kaderina Mulla & Mulla.

Long Causes.

982-13—Payne & Co Damodar Ramchandra v. Bai Nanibai Jehangir & S Part heard 8-1-14.

223-06—Payne & Co The Advocate General of Bombay v. Moosa Haji Hassam & anr Bh K & G Matu. J & M Part heard 19-12-13.

332-13—C P D'Conha Krishna Ramji & ors v. Essaji Moosaji Jehangir & S Part heard 5-1-3.

For hearing on exceptions to Comr's Report.

407-12—Malvi H M & R Bharmal Shripal a firm v. Hamirmal Ratanchand Chitnis M & K.

Long Causes.

336-13—Mulla and M Minocher Merwanji Pavri & anr v. Pestonji Dhunjibhai & Co a firm and ors Wadia G & Co.

351-13—Smetham B & Co Keshowrao Raghoji Lote v. Succaram Mulshet Khedekar Mulla and M.

366-13—Mulla and M Sakharam Mulshet Khedekar v. Keshow Raghowji Lote Smetham B & Co.

4-12—Manecklal and T Laxmibai Widow and anr v. Walibai Widow Manecklal and T.

970-11—Raghavaya N & Co., v. Radhabai Widow and anr. v. Walibai Widow Manecklal and T.

472-13—Malvi H M & R Gopiram Shankerdas & ors v. Messrs Ramratun Okarra firm.

470-11—Bhaishanker K & G Ramvalabh Hamukhrai v. Gopiram Harmukhrai anr Sunderdas & Co.

426-13—Unwalla P and P Sorabji Limijibhoy Nariman v. Cooverji Limjibhoy Nariman & ors Dubash and Co Edgelow G W & Co.

231-13—Dastur and Co Jamnabai Widow and anr v. Tejpal Narsey and anr Tyabjee D & Co.

490-13—Manecklal and T Kundlik Pandooji Bankar & ors v. Dhondiba Panduji Banker and ors Smetham B & Co. Maneckchand and T.

604-13—Madhowji K & C Bai Jivkore Widow v. Dayabhai Premchand Edgelow G W & Co.

609-13—Surajmal & Co Khanderao Ramchandra and anr v. Trikamdas Dalsukhram & ors Daphtary F and D.

617-13—Patell and Ez Haji Rajab Haji Mohidin & anr v. Fakerniboo Widow and anr Mirza Mand M.

618-13—Wadia Gand Co Purkha Doda & Co a firm v. Yacoob Ebrahim Sayani & anr In person Jehangir G & B.

623-13—Unwalla P & P Bertram R Roberts v. The Trustees for the Improvt. of the City of Bombay Crawford B & Co.

629-13—Little & Co Wasudevji Bhaskaracharya v. Fulchand Motilal Jehangir M & S

639-13—Jehangir M & S Rukhmabai v. Narayen Dhakji Chemburkar In person.

556-13—Payne & Co Dharamsey Bhawanji v. Memon Mahomed Abdul Karim and anr. Surajmal & Co.

532-13—Captain and V Vassanji Sojpal and anr v. Tricumji Tokersey and anr. Sabnis and G Khanderao L & M.

652-13—Dubash & Co Nandlal Khooshalji v. Bai Navivahu Widow Madhowji K & C.

342-13—Nadirshaw and D., Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy v. Rahim Jusub, Shroff D. and D.

1114-13—Daph F & D Yeshwant Anna Kunte v. Amarchand Madhowji Bhemji & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman In the Division Court No. 53.

After the Appellate Side Court work is Over.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

76-13—Dikshet & Plor Thucker Khimji Kanji v. Messrs Price Mills & Reives a firm Little & Co.

74-13—Dikshet & P Yeshwant Vishnoo Nene v. Keshavrao Bhaiji & ors Judah & S.

340-13—Sunderdas & Co Jamnadas Harakhji & ors v. Moldiva Haji Cassam Ludah & ors. Bhai K & G.

58-12—Shroff D & D Prithiraj Jithmull a firm v. Bhila Chandarsingh & ors Subnis & G.

977-12—Motichand & D Messrs Maganlal Dalichand a firm v. Amichand Khimchand & anr Amin & D Co.

140-13—D J Master (for a pauper) Krishnabai widow v. Yeshwant Ragunath Khewoor & ors Manicklal & Ty.

512-12—Jehangir M & S Bayabai widow v. Abdulla Joosab & ors Raghaveya N & Co.

360-13—Pestonji R K & Co Phiroze Cursetji Sethna v. Dadabhoy Harmosji Billimoria M B Chothia Pest R K & Co.

772-13—Soonderdas & Co Sobhagchand Naginchand v. Chandalal Ishwarlal Mehta Unwalla P & P.

767-13—Rustomji & Co Pestonji Sorabji Master v. Dinsha Nusserwanji Daruwalla & anr.

757-13—Bhai K & G Hirachand Sakaram v. Shavchand Dharmsey & ors Manchersha & K.

806-13—Bick M R & Co Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal v. Messrs Adamji Peerbhoy & ors a firm Edgelow G W & Co.

630-13—Hiralal & Co Nanabhai Tullockchand & ors v. The Albert Press Co Ltd. & anr Little & Co Bhai K & G.

637-13—Ardeshir H D & Co Ebrahimbhoy Karrimbhoy Nairji v. Noor Mahomed Vazeer Captain & V.

688-13—Soonderdas & Co Rose Kate Coirea v. Thomes William De' Almeida Dephtary F & D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

204-13—Malvi H M and R Shamchandra Rampertab v. Wild and Co a firm Little & Co.

565-13—Edgw G W & Co Dwarkadas Haridas & anr. v. Narmadashanker Harjiwan and ors. Purmanand & Co Edgelow G W & Co.

655-19—Surajmal & Co Kanji Pragji v. Premji Vallabhdas and anr Ardeshir H D & Co.

671-13—Jmsetji R & D Maneckbai and anr v. Harjiwan Kika Ardeshir H D & Co.

550-13—Crawford B & Co The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay & anr v. Nawab Karmal Yar Jung Bahadur and anr Bicknell M R & Co Bhaishanker K & G.

673-13—Smetham B & Co Dhondiba Panduji Banker v. Kessowji D. J Mantri.

103-13—Madh. K and Ch., Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Sethna v. Tyabali Allibhai and ors., Edgelow G. W. and Co.

75-13—Edgelow G. W. and Co., Balubhai Navalchand v. Jiwanchand Nawalchand. and ors., Tyab. D. and Co., Sabnis and G.

1084-12—Man. J. H. and Co., Jaffer Alli v. Sakinabai, Wadia G. and Co.

1288-12—Daph. F. and D., John Frederick Bradbury and ors. v. The Gomtipura Spg., Wg. and Mfg. Co Ld. and anr.

364-12—Ard. H. D. and Co., Ramratan Malavi a firm v. Aydan Pirdan and anr., Captain and V.

1247-12—Dubash and Co. (for a pauper), Madhowji Nemchand v. Shah Narandas Bhimji and ors. Sham M & H.

87-12—Patell & Ez. Meghji Vallabhdas v. Khimji Damji Manecklal & Ty.

907-12—C P D'Cunha Aishidbai widow v. Shrimant Tatya Saheb Yeshwantrao Holkar Surajmal & Co.

1699-13—Payne & Co. Essaji Waliji & anr. v. Allibhai Hakimji Little & Co.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(From, Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Jan. 14.

H. H. the Nizam has bee npleased to subscribe a sum of Rs. 10,000 towards the aid of the South African Passive Resistance Fund. It is a clear indication that the Nizam, the foremost Indian Prince, is in entire sympathy with the movement.

A public entertainment was given at the Public Gardens to Sahibzada Nawab Mir Tilawat Ali Khan Bahadur, B. A. by the Municipal Commissioners of Hyderabad on his elevation to the position of Muin-ul-Maham or Assistant Minister in the Public Works, Municipalities and Medical Department. Nawab Mir Tilawat Ali Khan is a member of the Princely Family and is a graduate,—a rare educational distinction attained by this member of the Royal House. The late Nizam, after he was graduated, attached him to the Home Secretariat in order that he might qualify himself to fill higher and responsible positions in the State. After a short time he was transferred to the Education Department as an Inspector of Schools at head-quarters where he served for four or five years. When the present Nizam succeeded and when there was an opportunity, His Highness transferred him to the Sarfkhar Department to fill one of the high offices. In his new capacity, he has shown remarkable energy and fitness for high offices in the State. Recently H. H. the Nizam was pleased to retire Nawab Shahab Jung Iftiear-ul-Mulk, Bahadur Assistant Minister, Public Works and Municipalities and Police on a well-earned pension of Rs. 2,000 in consideration of his long, faithful and meritorious services to the State for over 40 years. In his place, Nawab Mir Tilawat Ali Khan was appointed. The Municipality of Hydtrabad at the party given in his honor presented him with an Address which was read by Nawab Zulkader Jung Bahadur, M. A. Barrister-at-Law, Vice-President of the Municipality and the Muin-ul-Maham replied in suitable terms. The function was attended by Nawab Faridoon Jung Bahadur, C.S.I., C.I.E., Mr. A. J. Dunlop, C.I.E., Director-General of Revenue, Mr. Hydari, B.A., the Home Secretary, Rao Bahadur G. Krishnamachari, B.A., B.L., Legal Adviser to H. H's Government and Secretary, Legislative Department the Judges of the High Court, Pleaders, merchants and general officers of the State. The Municipality is only a Branch subordinate to the P. W. D. which is a large department by itself. Probably the members of the Public Works will also entertain him in the near future. It was a pleasant and enjoyable social function.

RETURN OF SIR AFSUR-UL-MULK.

Lieut-Colonel the Nawab Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk Bahadur, K.C.I.E., M.V.O., A.-D.-C., to H. H. the Nizam and Commander Regular and Imperial Service Troops, who had proceeded on six months' leave on a pilgrimage has returned to Hyderabad, and had an agreeable reception. His friends received him at various stations between Bombay and Hyderabad, which is an indication of his popularity among his numerous friends and admirers. He presented his Nazzur to H H. the Nizam and also some gifts which he had brought with him for presentation. He is a commanding figure in the Nizam's State. He was a great favourite of his late Highness, and enjoyed the unstinted confidence of his Prince during his lifetime. He is a man of indomitable energy, his troops are well disciplined and always evoked admiration.

MR. VALENKAR.

Mr. Valenkar, a member of the Education Department of the Bombay Presidency has been appointed to the Service of H. H. the Nizam's Educational Department as Chief Inspector on a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month and assumed charge of his duties as such from the beginning of January 1914. This gentleman will be in charge of High and Middle Schools at Headquarters. We do not know if his time will be fully occupied as there are not many schools and his inspection will not be frequent. Hitherto, the Inspector at Headquarters had the charge of all High, Middle and Primary Schools. This change is according to the recent scheme sanctioned by Government and it is hoped that it will benefit the people. Mr. Valenkar comes with good credentials and will no doubt be able to leave behind a good landmark of his work in the Hyderabad State.

YOU NEVER CAN CRITICISE.

THE A. D. C.'S PERFORMANCE OF "YOU NEVER CAN TELL."

(From a Correspondent.)

There seems to be an unwritten law, wherever the genus amateur actor flourishes, that the critic must never do less than praise with faint damns. Perhaps it is natural delicacy, perhaps it is the result of fatigue and an effort to get his "stuff" into print and to get to bed. Perhaps—no, it can have nothing to do with the circulation of the paper.

The piece which the Bombay A. D. C. gave us on Tuesday night fell under that unwritten law in the Bombay Press. But a serious effort like that surely deserves a more serious attempt at criticism.

We will presume that the ladies and gentlemen taking part in "You Never Can Tell" earnestly desire to know how their art appeared to the unprejudiced critic. Very well then!

I will take the characters as they appear in the programme. To my mind the part of Fergus Crampton is perhaps the most difficult in the play. The actor has to be brutal and yet to enlist our sympathies. He has to justify his wife's apparent aversion to him and yet to deserve our pity. In my opinion Major Watson made a most admirable study of his part. He did not overdo it. His make up was excellent. His was certainly a success.

Also, I liked Mr. Hardy as Bohun. He had evidently caught the "fun" of the part and acted up to it. But he should have taken more trouble to look the part. He failed to do so.

One of the best played parts in the piece was that of Finch McComas by Captain Meade. It was a really clever sketch full of art and devoid of exaggeration. I enjoyed it as much as any.

Mr. H—g has come in for a fair meed of praise for his portrayal of the Waiter. He deserved it, for he made much of a good part. His make-up was good and his acting finished. But his intonation is too sing-songy and monotonous and gets on one's nerves.

Colonel Young's Valentine was distinctly good. He never missed a point—he stood right and spoke right. But, for a dentist he was too soldierly, a fault on the right side. If I have to suffer at the hands of a dentist, I should prefer one with the bearing of a soldier. I feel it would give me courage. Colonel Young acted well and with conviction. But his stage embrace is poor. It is I know difficult especially for us other English; but if it is in the play, it has to be done and done properly.

Captain Hawtrey has much to learn. He should not attempt for a long time to come to speak anything but English. He should learn to act with his face and not merely with his mouth. At the same time it must be admitted that a part like that of Philip Clandon is perhaps one of the hardest of the men's parts in the play.

Mrs. Hawtrey as the parlourmaid had little to do, but she did it well.

Mrs. Duncan Wilson as Mrs. Clandon failed to convince. Surely she was meant to portray a strong-minded woman of pronounced type. Mrs. Wilson was throughout a gentle woman and the scornful phrases which Bernard Shaw puts into tht mouth of Mrs. Clandon seemed to sit uneasily on the lips of Mrs. Duncan Wilson.

Mrs. Paterson Brown as Dolly Clandon has earned a good deal of kudos. She had the pet part of the piece, that of the pert young person. Undoubtedly she did it well, but there was too much of the-kitten about it.

Mrs. Binning had a most difficult part and one that would have taxed the trained professional. If Mrs. Binning did not quite come up to the right notch, she came very near to it. A good deal of the very slender dramatic interest in the play depends on the part of Gloria. That the dramatic interest was sustained so well is chiefly due to Mrs. Binning.

As regards the choice of a play a good deal has been said. Not being an admirer of Bernard Shaw I am prejudiced; nor do I propose to confuse a criticism of the acting with a criticism of the author. And it is in my opinion better to choose a Shaw play than to select some of the twaddle that is supposed to be the proper sphere of the amateur. It must always be remembered that the amateur acts with little art but with considerable intellect. It is necessary therefore that the piece should appeal strongly to the amateur's intellect. But there should be a certain amount of dramatic force in the play to carry the amateur over the thin ice. This dramatic force is almost entirely lacking in "You Never Can Tell."

Mr. Binning is to be congratulated on his production and stage-management. Without a considerable amount of ability in the latter direction the performance would certainly have lacked the excellence which it undoubtedly possessed. Mr. Binning however should have impressed on his mummers the great necessity of clear and *loud* elocution during the first fifteen minutes when the auditorium is obsessed by a hundred noises. On Tuesday night we heard only syllables and only those occasionally. Watch the professional. For the first ten minutes he almost bawls: and your wise dramatist therefore brings into the stage in those opening minutes only his minor characters and makes them say precious little.

I have said all the brutal things I can think of. It only now remains to congratulate the Bombay A. D. C. most heartily on an excellent performance.

BRUTUS.

At a meeting of the Lahore Municipal Committee held at the Town Hall on the 10th instant, the President, Mr. H. P. Tollinton, presented Mr. K. B. Thapar with the Badge of Rai Bahadur and Sheikh Abdul Aziz, editor of the "Observer," with the Badge of Khan Sahib. A letter was read from the Revenue Secretary to Government to the Secretary, Sanitary Board, Punjab, in which it was stated that the Lieutenant-Governor had sanctioned the Lahore sewage scheme and the provision of Rs. 9 lakhs to carry it out.

THE INDIAN PERIL.

THE "TIMES'" ARTICLES.

IV.—DUTY AND POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

We produce below the full text of the fourth of the series of articles which have appeared in "The Times", and summaries of which have been telegraphed by Reuter. We produce the articles, not because we consider them, in themselves, to be of any value, but because of the importance they have attained through having appeared in the columns of the leading English journal.

Since the Nationalist Party began to aim not at building up Indian nationhood but at supplanting British rule, the injury inflicted upon India has spread and deepened. The diversion of energy and funds from the cause of the real people of India has visibly checked the progress of social reforms which would have helped to uplift the masses and to instil the spirit of brotherhood. Signs of a real and a healthy awakening, due to Western influences, can be discerned. Some of the best and most patriotic of Indians are earnestly endeavouring to work on truly national lines, and several movements have been started in recent years to develop practical philanthropy, to stimulate self-help, and to undertake the many tasks to which Government agency is not suited. Such efforts are overshadowed and stunted by the perversion of ideals preached by the small body of lawyers, doctors, journalists, and schoolmasters who claim the leadership of the classes which have acquired a superficial Western education and who are seeking, through these classes, to overthrow all authority in India. A train of misfortunes has naturally followed. Murder, crime, and general lawlessness increase in many places, and the loss of innocent lives in riots artificially fomented may well give rise to anxiety for the future. How many other rising storms have been quieted by the tact and the soothing influence of British officials is not guessed in England.

THE BANK FAILURES.

Even the recent bank failures, which have brought suffering to many poor people, are directly due to the propaganda. The *swadesai* boycott movement, started in Bengal and endorsed by the Indian National Congress, naturally led to the establishment of fraudulent institutions which made appeals to a spurious patriotism. As an Indian banker has recently pointed out, "company-promoting became the hobby of all true patriotic Indians. Now, my good countrymen lost sight of the point that plans matured in such an atmosphere and such a temper were bound to be attended by grave dangers." There have been great bankers in India. The Seths of Clive's times must have possessed remarkable capacity. India to-day can boast of men who show sterling business aptitudes combined with untarnished integrity; but too many of the promoters of the *swadeshi* institutions which have lately collapsed with ruinous results can lay no claims to either. It is to be hoped that public investigations and such legislation as is possible for the protection of the people will follow; but the Nationalist movement in this aspect has already had the effect of setting back the investing habit, and we cannot be sure that some ignorant victims will not be induced to throw the blame on the Government.

Many other examples of the effects of political agitation in India might be adduced. Enough has been said to give some idea of a situation which is becoming more and more distressing to all who love India and her warm-hearted peoples, who realize the sacred nature of our obligations towards them, and who are striving to promote the good will that is essential to the building up of Indian nationhood. A small section of the population is working, strenuously and successfully, to bring about the alienation of the vast unwieldy masses. That is "the Indian Peril," and if it is not understood in time there will be a rude awakening.

QUESTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION

Let the conscientious democrat at home reflect upon the tumultuous forces latent in 295 millions of people wholly uneducated and inheriting, in part, at least, strong fighting instincts, split not only vertically into discordant elements deeply permeated by traditional enmity but horizontally into thousands of castes, and quickly roused to violent fanaticism. Let him ask himself what power is to preserve this stupendous mob from blood-stained anarchy if British rule is weakened or removed. Let him consider who is to hold back the armed warrior tribes of the North-West Frontier with Afghan hordes behind them, the Nepalese on the north, the Chinese on the north-east, from the rich plains and cities of India. Let him admit that the peace and order in India which he may have seen or read of are the direct results of British rule with the forces behind it, and that if these forces fail the reaction will be catastrophic. Let him realize that, if that day comes, the *literati* whose familiarity with the phrases of democracy attracts his sympathy will be instantly submerged, and the elemental instincts of the untutored millions will ruthlessly assert themselves until some other Western Power restores order by the sword. Then perhaps he may come to doubt whether the so-called Nationalist agitation merits his encouragement.

TASKS TO BE ACCOMPLISHED.

Out of the grave perplexities and complexities of the situation in India some few general principles plainly stand forth as guides to policy. The welfare of the 295 millions of helpless and inarticulate people, not the momentary gratification of a handful of literates, must be the first object, as its furtherance is the first duty of Government. If they are allowed to be alienated India will become ungovernable, and nothing is so certain as that any visible weakening of the British Raj will bring about alienation on a large scale. In the East the masses instinctively follow what they believe to be the rising star and quickly abandon what may seem to be a losing cause. Something of this nature seems to be occurring in Bengal, where the number of British officials is utterly inadequate. We must gradually educate these millions, remembering that the vast majority of them will always remain cultivators and seeking to fit them for the tasks of their lives. We should also endeavour to build up the village community where this is possible and thus to inculcate citizenship.

Our Government must concern itself less with politics and more with economics. There is ample scope for work which will benefit and uplift the toiling millions but will never be pressed and may be strongly opposed by the lawyer politicians who pose as friends of the people. We must show inflexible justice in dealing with conflicting interests, never forgetting that the Government is the only force under which nationhood can grow up out of the jarring elements of India. It is necessary to reverse the old Latin adage and unite to govern. In proportion to our success in uniting the Government with the governed and in securing co-operation between all classes will be the progress of India towards self-government in the distant future. We must unflinchingly enforce law and order, realising that misplaced leniency may be cruel in the long run by encouraging outbreaks in the suppression of which the lives of harmless persons will inevitably be sacrificed. There are parts of India in which the primary duty of guarding life and property is not now adequately discharged and some Native States can show a higher standard of security than certain British districts.

Improvement of our educational system in the higher branches should be fearlessly undertaken in the truest interests of the people. Technical education needs to be built up, and the preposterous misuse of English literature, which the experienced author of Siri Ram has effectively exposed, requires to be eliminated. Other defects are patent and their inevitable results have been frequently pointed out. No country stands in greater need of soundly educated men and women than India; but, for various reasons, the products of the Universities are deplorably inadequate to the growing requirements. The judicial system urgently needs to be overhauled. Established with the best of intentions, it operates in certain respects with real hardship upon a naturally litigious people easily exploited by the superfluity of pleaders, and it too often fails to secure justice. "Inexplicable acquittals," wrote our most acute foreign critic, "encourage crime and ruin the prestige of the dominant race."

LOYAL ELEMENTS.

If, as is now the case, a small band of political malcontents has come to wield an influence which threatens to alienate the toiling millions from our rule, there are elements sincerely loyal by conviction, by personal affinities, or by knowledge. Reverence and affection for the Sovereign are deeply engrained in the mind of the peoples of India. This strong sentiment, the inheritance of many centuries, is a power for good which the agitators are seeking to undermine. The Princes and Chiefs, who have already been threatened by the propagandists, realize the dangers of a "Vakil Raj," and they would not for a moment tolerate in their States an agitation directed against themselves. The fine old gentry of India wonder whether the flowing tide is with the Government, and what will be their position if it is not. The native officers are beginning to ask whether the Sircar is afraid, and it is most undesirable that an Asiatic army should think it scents fear in its rulers. Indians trained in practical business perfectly understand the basis of British credit upon which the whole increasing structure of Indian commerce and industry rests. The Government in normal times cannot depend upon all these elements for active support; but it can show regard for its friends, seek their counsels, and avoid arousing their distrust by making concessions to agitation—concessions which can never lead to the least political advantage and will invariably be taken as the starting-point for fresh demands.

THE NECESSARY ADMINISTRATION.

Strange as it may seem to some minds at home, it is strength in Government which alone attracts support in the East. And Government can be more educative by frankly explaining its objects and issuing authoritative statements of facts which could not be entirely ignored. Party organs have at least the advantage that both sides of a question or of a policy may be presented; but in India there is no effective antidote to the streams of misrepresentation and detraction which now find their way even to the simple villagers, who can be as easily reached by the administrative machinery. Firm administration of the Press laws is essential in the truest interests of the masses, who are the real sufferers from incendiary publications, as experience has sadly proved. These laws cannot absolutely prevent incendiary writing artfully veiled; but they can mitigate the danger and help to raise the standard of journalism. It is the bounden duty of every Briton in India to give out sympathy unstinted when it is deserved; but he must never flinch from frankly condemning what is unworthy and reactionary. That is the true way to show real friendship to India and to build up the best qualities of her peoples.

If, however, the Government and its officials adopted every measure best calculated to avert the coming danger, influences emanating from England might go far to thwart their aims. Can it be too much to ask that politicians and publicists at home shall take reasonable care to ascertain the truth, and shall assume that Britons in India have as keen a sense of justice and of duty and as much sympathy as are given to Britons elsewhere And may they not seriously consider whether the aspirations which they encourage really represent a burning zeal to make "the bounds of freedom wider yet," or a growing desire for power to be wielded by a small section of malcontents who have imperfectly assimilated some Western ideas? The great question to be resolved is—Can a democracy govern a vast Eastern Empire? Upon the answer, which must be forthcoming within a few years, the ruin or the sustained and quickened progress of India depends.

PALANPUR TROOPS EXERCISES BEFORE LORD WILLINGDON.

Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.

EQUESTRIAN GYMNASTICS.

Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.

MUSICAL RIDE.

Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR COMMANDING.

Bombay, Jan. 15

19 *Parade.*—Saturday 17th instant; Nos. 1 and 2 Companies B.V.A. will carry out 6-pr. Sub-Calibre Practice at Colaba North Battery.
It is requested that all Specialists and full Gun Detachments from each company will attend.
Parade at Colaba Station at 5-5 p.m.
Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery.
Dress:—Khaki and Caps.

20 *Defence Light Manning.*—The E.E. Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m. on Monday the 19th instant, and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

(Sd.) R.C.D. GRAHAM, Captain R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery

—NOTICE—

Spoon Shoot on Sunday 18th instant at Ghat Kopar.
Distances 300, 500 and 800 yards.
Trains as suual.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP C.I.E., V. D. COMMANDING.

January 16.

56. *Proficiency Class.*—A Proficiency Class will be held every Monday and Thursday at 7. p.m. at Head-Quarters, Council Road.

57. *Bugle Practice.*—There will be a bugle practice on Monday the 19th inst. at the Bo. Ed. Society's School, Byculla at 6 p. m.

58. *First Aid Examination.*—The Examination for First Aid Certificates will be held a Head-Quarters, Council Road, at 6-45 p.m on Tuesday the 20th instant.

59. *Machine Gun.*—The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade on Tuesday the 20th instant at 7-30 a.m. at Head-Quarters.
II. The next parade for "G" Company Machine Gun Section will be on Tuesday the 27th instant.

60. *Parade.*—Wednesday the 21st instant.-Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m. Dress.-Drill Order, Uniform, Shorts with Caps.
Subject.-Fire Discipline and Control.

61. *Camp of Instruction.*—It is notified for information that the Annual Training Camp will be held at Santa Cruz from 31st January to 7th February 1914.

62. *Musketry.*—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows. Members firing Parts I and II must bring their bayonets.
"C" Coy. on Saturday the 17th inst.
"G" Coy. on Saturday afternoon the 17th inst. by 1.35 p.m. train.
"E" Coy. on Sunday the 18th inst.
"D" Coy. on Monday the 19th inst.
"A" Coy. on Tuesday the 20th inst.
"C" Coy. on Wednesday the 21st inst.

(Signed) F.H. JAMES, Captain.
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

The notice of the partition of the Calcutta Police Court which takes effect on and from the 15th instant was posted on the notice, board on Saturday. Some of the junior pleaders were jubilant and displayed considerable enthusiasm at the news. The three courts will be situated as follows: the Southern Court at No. 4, Kyd Street, the Central Court at Lall Bazar and the Northern Court at Jorabangan (Old Duff College). Mr. Keays, 2nd Presidency Magistrate, will sit at the Southern Court. At the Central Court Mr. Swinhoe, the Chief Magistrate, assisted by the Third and Fourth Magistrates will dispose of cases and at the Northern Court—the Fifth Magistrate will preside.

VICTORIAN REMINISCENCES.

STORIES OF CELEBRITIES.

"Sir Edward Chandos Leigh has given us a volume of reminiscences such as is characteristic, and we think we might say peculiar to the literature of the English-speaking peoples.

"We know this sort of volume well, yet for our part we are not likely to grow tired of it," says the "Spectator" reviewer. "At every page we feel as though we are listening to a good fellow, a man of wide experience and with generous heart, a sportsman and a gentleman, firing off stories in the time of relaxation in a smoking-room. He treat his readers with friendliness, and they will return the compliment by feeling friendly towards him.

"Sir Edward Chandos Leigh is a member of the family of which the head is Lord Leigh, the owner of one of the most famous houses in England—Stoneleigh Abbey, in Warwickshire, which looks across its park down on to the Avon. Chandos Leigh had to make his way in the world if he did not wish to rest content with the small fortune of a younger son, and having refused a commission in the Coldstream Guards he became a barrister. He practised on circuit and at the Parliamentary Bar; he became a revising barrister, a Recorder, and a K. C., and finally he was counsel to three successive Speakers of the House of Commons. He has now retired, and we hope he may enjoy the well-earned leisure of his old age for many years.

A CURE FOR BULLIES.

"At Harrow, Chandos Leigh as a small boy was mercilessly bullied. From eight o'clock in the eveing till eleven at night his room was visited by a lot of big boys low down in the school, and if he went to bed he was either ducked or had the contents of coal-scuttles emptied over him. But when he became head of his house he invented a cure for bullying:—

"I used to get the boys together on a Monday evening (Tuesday then was a whole holiday), and having ascertained who were the bullies, with the co-operation of some of the strongest boys high up in the school, notably the Hon. D. Campbell, the best single stick player in the school, and G. B. Crawley, the best boxer, used to challenge the big bullies to play at single stick or box. For shame's sake they did not dare refuse, and then what thrashing they used to get whilst their small victims were shouting with laughter at their discomfiture!"

Calverley, the brilliant parodist, was a contemporary of the author's at Harrow and, later, at Oxford.

Calverley achieved the remarkable distinction of writing the Latin prize poem at both Oxford and Cambridge, and Sir Edward Chandos Leigh explains the circumstances that made the double event possible.

"I was in some measure the innocent cause of his having to leave Balliol. He came to a supper given by F. D. Longe and myself at Oriel when he was 'gated' or confined to College. How to get back was the question. So he asked me to come to Trinity College wall with him. This wall divided Balliol garden from Trinity. I stood under the wall, he got on my shoulders, made a jump at a projecting lamp post, and dropped on the other side, but, alas! in the flower-beds. The gardener (who had a spite against him) showed him up to the master. The evidence was conclusive; he had to leave Balliol and migrated to Cambridge," where he gained the Latin verse prize in his first year.

CHANGES AT OXFORD AND IN SOCIETY.

Among the changes at Oxford since his day Sir Edward notes the disappearance of the snobbish distinction between Tufts and Commoners.

"These distinctions between undergraduates are now done away; I am not sorry for it. Their principal object seemed to be to fleece the undergraduates for the benefit of the pocket of the College cook. The charges made to Tufts and Gentlemen Commoners for their dinners was absurd, and it was a humiliating sight to see the poor servitors (sons of gentlemen) dine off the remains of the rich man's table."

Changes in society are also noted in Sir Edward's youth:—

"Society was more select than it is now, and there was an absence of the perpetual whirl of excitement which characterises the present day. Young ladies were not seen much in the daytime; many were not even allowed to ride in the morning in Rotten Row. No lady ever went in a hansom cab. Single broughams were not voted proper.

"No man thought of smoking before going to a party. The afterdinner cigarette was a thing unknown, nor was smoking common either in the streets or Hyde Park; never if walking with a lady. There was no such thing as Church Parade, nor was Sunday spent on the river, except by a very few. London Society was to all outward appearance very respectable. People went a good deal to theatres, but stalls were not ten shillings and sixpence, and many were contented with the dress circle. I used to think half-price in the dress circle quite good enough for me, and I have often not disdained to go into the pit."

Here is his account of how Sullivan once came to his rescue at a critical moment in some private theatricals:—

"The play was 'John Dobbs,' and I was told off to play the principal part. John Dobbs was supposed to be a sort of Admirable Crichton—amongst other things a great musician—and a so'o at the piano had to be played in the middle of the piece. I never could play a note of music in my life, but the great Arthur Sullivan was there, and I said to him, 'Arthur, you must manage this for me.' So we draped the piano and arranged a screen round it. I sat down at the piano and made Sullivan sit on the floor between my knees; I made some imaginary flourishes whilst Sullivan played the whole piece, and finished amidst thunderous applause."

BUTTERING THACKERAY.

Here are three from the bunch of stories of celebrities collected by this lively raconteur:—

"Thackeray and others were great frequenters of Evans' in Covent Garden. We used to devour chops baked potatoes, and other adjuncts to a homely supper there after the theatre. One night I found Thackeray alone at the table, when up came a most obsequious gentleman, who rubbed his hands together and addressed Thackeray with the most fulsome compliments. When he passed on I said to Thackeray, 'Pray tell me who is that?' His answer was, 'He calls himself an artist, but he paints as much in butter as he does in oil.'"

TENNYSON IN A HUFF.

"George Venables, who did a good deal of reviewing, told me an amusing story about Tennyson. Meeting him one day at the Cosmopolitan, he was very much surprised to find that Tennyson cut him. At last he went up to find out the reason. 'Didn't you like my review of "The Princess"?' he asked. 'No!' replied Tennyson, in a most grumpy manner. 'You needn't have said that there was a healthy tone about it, implying that "Maud" was morbid!'"

"BOB" AND "BEN," M. P.S

"The late Lord Salisbury took his degree in my first year (at Oxford) . . . . Sir Erskine May told me an amusing tale about him at the time when he and Disraeli were not on good terms. When May was Clerk of Parliaments he heard Lord Salisbury, or Robert Cecil, as he then was, deliver a slashing speech in the House from the back benches, whereupon Disraeli, with his usual impudence, turned round and said, 'Well done, Bob Cecil!' To which Cecil replied, 'Thank you, Ben Disraeli!

"EUROPEANISNG" THE SOUTH AFRICAN "NATIVES."

DOUBTFUL WISDOM OF PREMATURE ATTEMPT.

Certain criticisms of the Native Affairs Department which recently appeared in the Johannesburg native paper "Abantu" have directed attention to the doubtful wisdom of attempting prematurely to "Europeanise" the black population. The journal contended that the department was out of touch with the natives and did not enjoy their confidence; that the Government studiously ignored the agencies which for ages had been making for law and order among the natives in the country; and that if the Government hitched the machinery of the department to this old order there would be an end to this native problem. How the law operates harshly from the native point of view was explained to a representative of the Johannesburg "Star" by a gentleman described as an authority on the native question. "In some of the provinces," he said, "European law does not accept the native marriage tie. Lobola, which means the dowry paid by a man for his wife, is not recognised. The Supreme Courts in the Transvaal and the Cape Province have held that marriage according to native law is immoral. Lobola is held to be immoral. But these things are recognised in native territories. What is the consequence of this non-recognition of native custom? A woman comes from the kraal with her husband. She is tempted to leave him. She does so with impunity, but the husband has no redress, despite the fact that he has paid lobola. If she broke her contract among her own people her father would have to return the dowry to the husband. Under native law a woman is always a minor, and always under the guardianship of her father or her husband, or, in the case of the death of her father, under his heir. She is never emancipated. Consequently, should she leave her husband he has always the right of action against someone for the return of his dowry.

"This matter is more serious than you might imagine. It cuts at the root of morality. It is becoming increasingly common for a wife to leave her husband, or a daughter to run away from parental authority, and, because there is no check, such as that given under native custom, the whole native race is in danger of demoralisation. European law appears to me to encourage this demoralisation. What does it tell a father who leaves his home to look for a daughter who has run away with one of the ne'er-do-weels of the kraal? He expects in time to receive a dowry for that daughter. He comes to look for her in the towns and finds her, but is told that the white man's law does not recognise his parental authority. The daughter may away from him.

A BASTARD CIVILISATION.

"There is as much misconception of this point as there is on the subject of polygamy. The white attitude to polygamy is deeply resented, just as is the attitude of the Courts that a man married to a woman by native law and custom has not contracted a valid marriage, and that the children of that marriage are, therefore, illegitimate. A native thinks he is entitled to a number of wives, and it may be interesting to note that the women support him. We in our wisdom make no note of these things. We expect centuries of custom to be swept away by applying a European standard. Is it not apparent that in the provinces, which do not recognise native custom, nationality is gradually disappearing? One of the first barriers to be broken down is that of rale. The Basuto and the Xosa, for instance, live on perfectly good terms, because they have lost all tribal caste.

"We are trying to make the native live under a bastard European civilisatioa. The complaint of their Press, as I read it, appears to be that the Native Affairs Department is trying to force civilisation on them for which they are not fitted, and the cumulative effect of all this is to make them discontented, I do not think there is cause for anxiety at the moment as to the attitude of the native races as a whole, though there is cause for alarm at the demoralisation of those natives who live in the centre of cilivilisation. But the danger is that the interference with native law and custom will work like leaven in dough, and that what transpires under European law will steadily react on the kraal till discontent becomes widespread. It is high time some steps were taken to deal with native custom in a more sympathetic and sensible manner."

TOLSTOI'S HOME LIFE.

AFTER THE CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN.

The following is a survey of Tolstoi's life as revealed in the new volumes of letters which his widow has published at St. Petersburg, and which the English public is so eagerly awaiting in translation, says the "Pall Mall Gazette".

In October, 1864, Tolstoi met with a hunting accident through falling with his horse down a ravine. Great men do all things greatly, even in mishaps. Through the invalid period that ensued he wrote his wife many tender letters, some of them dictated through the hand of her sister Tanya, as his arm was often useless or painful. "What a dear letter, and how dear thou art!" was one sentiment. Another was: "I am contented to see by thy letter that thou art, if not in a happy frame of mind, at least all right."

Again he writes: "Everything is tedious here, except my work and Tanya's (her sister's) singing. She is miserable. Cries all the time, and says not a word, just as it was that first time." In his next letter, which missed a day because his time for writing was interrupted by a man who was giving him information to help in the writing of "War and Peace," he tells the Countess how when her letter came they all begged him to let them read it, but he was unwilling.

It was too good, and they would not understand or appreciate it. But upon me it had the effect of fine music—both gay and gloomy and pleasant—it made me feel like crying. How clever thou art in urging me not to allow any one to read my novel; even if it had not been so clever of thee, I would have agreed because it was thy wish. . . .

After dinner Tanya brightened up (youth takes care of its own) and it was pleasant. I went with Petya and Volodya to the bath while Tanya and mamma went to the Kuznetsky Bridge. After the bath they gave me Roslavef, and at tea I listened to the conversation and, while hearing Tanya's singing, I read the whole over with that delight which no one except an author can appreciate.

A BROKEN APPOINTMENT.

An anecdote which crops up about this time is one which will bring a smile to all conscientious husbands. It reminds her—apropos of a visit he had paid to his friend Aksakof, the poet—how he had once caused her bitter tears through this very man. It seems he had promised to call for her somewhere else, and bring her home, but through going to the poet's for a talk, had fallen into such a long and fierce discussion that it was four o'clock in the morning before his promise came to mind. When he called for his wife, she had been sitting for hours in tears. In recalling the incident he chides himself and teases her playfully.

He does the same in regard to a memory of another friend, Nil Popof, when she used to sit on the stairs with the said Nil, and "I pretended," says the Count, "that it was nothing to me, whereas I was really from the depths of my heart jealous of thee, for I loved thee, only in an entirely different way from what I do now." He enters into a discussion of this evolution of love, and the letter shows the influence of the broken arm through the shakiness of the writing—perhaps, too, of the emotion, as he proceeds:—

Proshchai, milui moi druk! (Farewell, dear one.) How I love thee and how I kiss thee! All will be well, and there will be no unhappiness for us, if only thou wilt love me as I love thee. Poor, dear Tanya is still gloomy and weeps. Thou art entirely right; she and Liubov Aleksandrovna are better than all the rest, and I love them both dearly.

In the last of these Moscow letters he bewails not hearing about his little Seryozha, and he assures his wife that he would not ask anything else of the good fairy than that the boy might be well and strong: "Yet I do not love them (the children) in comparison with the way I love thee."

One might say—as Mr. Nathan Haskell Dole remarks in the "Boston Evening Transcript," from which we draw these quotations—he usually writes down to his wife's level; but it is a human, lovable, affectionate, groping genius—a Herakles in the kitchen! Perfectly charming are the individual notes to the growing children.

HIS LOVE OF HIS FARM.

In 1877 the Countess was seriously ill and went to Petersburg; during her absence letters flew from Yasnaya and from Moscow. The next year Tolstoi himself was at Petersburg seeking material for his unfinished novel, "Dekabristui." In 1882 residence in Moscow, where the children could get better educational advantages, was arranged for the family, but Tolstoi more and more detested the city, and from that time began his custom of returning early in the spring to his estate. Hence many of the letters are from there, detailing the simple events of the farm and the village. Through them streams that golden flood of affection. And when he quotes his wife as saying, "I love thee, but that is no longer necessary to thee," he replies, "That is the only thing necessary."

Nothing can so quicken me as thy letters quicken me. The liver by the liver, but the spiritual life by its own order. My solitariness was very essential to me and renewed me; and thy love for me more than all else rejoices me in life.

GRADUAL ESTRANGEMENT.

Here begins the rift in the lute, destined ultimately but after how many attempts at rectification, to spoil the harmonies of a long and wonderful life. Who was to blame? The ever-growing moodiness, the fatal effort to reconcile independence with uxorial control, the divergence of views, where one goes to lofty heights where the atmosphere becomes rarefied and almost impossible to breathe, and the other prefers the comfortable mediocrity of the valleys! If it were profitable one might follow the growing tension; the reproaches, the protestations, the recriminations, the reconciliations. Indeed, it is like a novel, it is life. One looks into a house with the roof removed. Again and again he tells of his daily habits: "My life goes like clockwork." He gets up at nine, rides or walks out, has coffee, works from eleven till the middle of the afternoon, then out again.

TOLSTOI ON HIS DEFENCE.

One passage referring to the ever-growing dissension between Tolstoi and his wife must suffice for the present. She had been offended because in his book "What Are We to Do Then?" he had printed passages reflecting on her and the elder children. He had defended his position. Later in 1885 he writes her:—

All those things, or at least the majority of them, which trouble you, as, for example, the teaching of children, their successes money affairs, even the maters connected with the books, all seem to me unnecessary and superfluous. Please do not give in to a feeling of anger and a desire of reproach—for you know that this comes, not from my craftiness and laziness in order to get rid of the labour, but from other causes which I do not consider disgraceful.

LOVE AND DUTY.

Over and over again we get in his books, either in his own person or through the mouths of various characters, Tolstoi's conception of love. One is worth quoting, for though it does not occur in these letters, it gives the point of view from which, to be fair, we must judge him and his actions:—

Most of the evils amongst men spring from this feeling falsely called love, which is no more like real love than the life of the animal is like the life of man. As soon as we learn that the life of man does not consist in the number and variety of his animal desires, and that the end and aim of his life is not the gratification of these desires, we begin to perceive that love, too, must be more than animal love, if it is to be worth living for.

Half-way between the lofties view and the base conception Tolstoi was denouncing there stands the interpretation of love that commends itself to practical, unillumined, Christian men and women—a blend of many virtues "not too bright or good for human nature's daily food," but enfibred with strict and recognised obligations to spouse, parents, children, neighbours, and the State. It is in the degree to which they answer to these bonds that all men must be judged. But we may see, equally, how genius works out its own freedom from everyday rules in order that it may enjoin a higher ethic upon mankind. It shifts the immediate burden upon others round it that it may rise to the mountain-peaks and think. And in proportion as we absolve a great soul like Tolstoi's from its shortcomings in practice, it is ours to appreciate the nobility and beauty of its visions.

MR. TAFT AS LECTURER.

EVILS OF DOLLAR-CHASING.

Mr. Taft, former President of the United States, finds a congenial task in addressing young men and urging upon them the cultivation of all manly and civic virtues. Speaking to several thousands of members of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association on Dec. 21, he remarked that Americans had chased the dollar very hard for several decades, and were just beginning to get a little ashamed of themselves, says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." After all, the dollar is not the supreme factor in life and even poverty is preferable to a tained dollar.

He then passed to the congenial topic of the greatness of America. "We Americans," he said, "do not have to be told we are a great people; we admit it." Mr. Taft paid a tribute to their inventive genius, and hoped that some time a machine would be invented which would insure good government. "If we could only get a machine that would give us a good Government, fool-proof," he said, "we should accomplish much."

According to Mr. Taft, good government is actually founded on the individual, and the Young Men's Christian Association is doing glorious work, he declared in improving the individual and thereby improving the government. "We are suffering to-day," he continued, "from a lack of respect for authority. People will not accept experience; they are foolishly trying to reach a dead level of happiness, but it is not going to last." Speaking of religion, Mr. Taft said: "I do not have any hell in my religion. A man who does not make the most of his opportunities should be made to 'eel a little fire in this world."

Additional warmth was lent to the reception of the former President when the secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association said that Mr. Taft had come a long way solely to speak to them, and, "contrary to a custom now popular in certain quarters, would not charge for his pains." This allusion to Mr. Bryan and his paid "lecturettes" sandwiched betwen Japanese jugglers and Swiss yodellers evoked much merriment.

LADIES' RIDING HATS.
Rs. 15-8.

RIDING: GLOVES, VEILS, HELMETS, WHIPS

Hunting Stocks.
Rs. 2.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY. POONA. SECUNDERABAD.

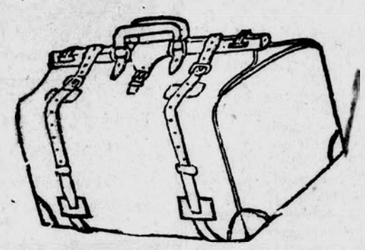
THE NORTHERN CIRCARS LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ld.,
VIZAGAPATAM.
RUPEE POLICY.
Governed under Life Assurance Act VI of 1912.
Has Deposited 2 lacs Security to Government.
Wanted Agents everywhere on Liberal Commission.
Apply to Messrs. MITRA BISVAS & Co., Chief Agents,
CALCUTTA, MADRAS and SILCHAR or to undersigned.
UMACHARAN BISVAS,
Secretary.

CURES IN 48 HOURS

For Urinary Diseases.
Each Capsule bears the Name
MIDY.
BEWARE of IMITATIONS and COUNTERFEITS.
Immediate Relief without Injections.
PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne.—Sold by all Chemists.

FRESH LEATHER GOODS
Large stock of fresh Leather Goods for Travellers such a Overland Trunks, Kit and Gladstone Bags and Holdalls.

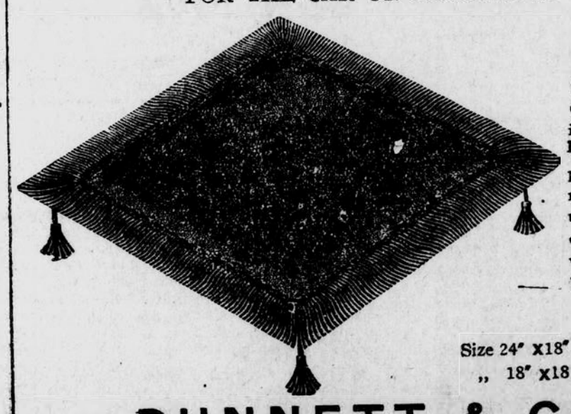
No Card-board Stiffeners



No Paste-board Stiffeners

BUT Guaranteed Solid Leather.
ALSO
Ladies', Gents' and Children's Footwear.
SUTOR & CO., 18-20, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
AGENTS:—
The Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory,

THE "DE LUXE" MOTOR OR CARRIAGE CUSHION.
FOR THE CAR OR BUNGALOW.



Made of rich silk filled with purified down and encased in delightfully soft lambskin. Indispensable on long runs. Enables the user's head to be carried erectly, without the hat being disturbed.

Size 24" X18" .. Rs. 35
" 18" X18 .. " 25

DUNNETT & Co.,
BOMBAY.

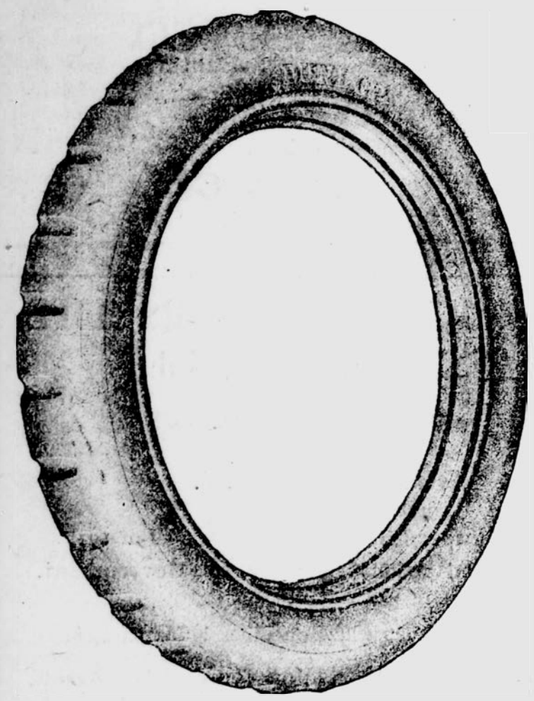
THE CENTURY WASHING Co.
COLLARS & SHIRTS GLAZED AT OUR ELECTRIC WORKS LOOK AS GOOD AS NEW.
DRY CLEANING
DONE BY EXPERTS.
DYEING, DRY-CLEANING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS.
Mazagaon St., Fort.
Branch:— ZAVERI BAZAR.

Digitized by Maharashtra State Archives with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

STUDY ECONOMY IN TWO WAYS

BY USING

DUNLOP TYRES.



First, because the prices of Dunlops are lower than those of any other tyre of repute.

Secondly, because Dunlops give more wear and greater mileage than all others.

First in 1888. Foremost ever since

Our Illustrated Hand-book is sent free upon application.

By Appointment

To H. I. M. the King-Emperor.

THE DUNLOP RUBBER Co., LTD.,

FOUNDERS OF THE PNEUMATIC TYRE INDUSTRY.

3, Wallace Street, BOMBAY. 3, Mangoe Lane, CALCUTTA. Kashmere Gate, DELHI. 188c, Mount Road, MADRAS. 14, Baillie Street, COLOMBO.

Also can be obtainable from all recognised Cycle & Motor Dealers throughout India.

DUNLOP SOLID TYRES FOR HEAVY COMMERCIAL VEHICLES

AND

DUNLOP "V" GOLF BALLS FOR LONG-DISTANCE DRIVING.

MODERN DENTISTRY

is different to the dentistry of yesterday. Day by day the public are getting more exacting—wanting more value for their money. What was good enough for them last year is not good enough to-day. Living in India is becoming more and more expensive and people simply cannot afford to pay the fees that they used to. The dentist who progresses must move with the times—he must satisfy the popular demand. His work must be painless, artistic, and lasting; the materials used must be the very best procurable, but at the same time, his

FEES MUST BE MODERATE

hence Dr. Boyes' revised list of charges as under:—

Perfectly Painless Extraction Rs. 3.

Gold, Porcelain Amalgam or Cement Fillings from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10.

Complete sets of artificial teeth upper and lower from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.

Partial Sets from Rs. 10 upwards.

Dr. C. D, BOYES, R. D. S.,

personally attends all patients.
107, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
opposite the Clock Towers.

Hours: 10 to 6 daily, Sundays by appointment only.

Just published.

DIARY

For Schoolboys and Schoolgirls.

For the Year 1914.

With an appendix of useful knowledge.

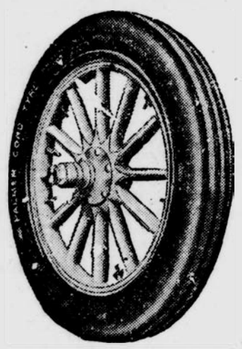
Handy—convenient—useful.

Four annas per copy.

Specimen copy sent free to the Principal or Headmistress of any English-teaching school throughout India on application to

SILVESTER & CO.,

STATIONERS, MOHAMMADI MAHAL,
DHOBITALAO, BOMBAY.



"There are many tyres on the market but nothing half so good as PALMERS for complete satisfaction and service."

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.

Telephone No. 2720. CHURCH GATE STREET, **BOMBAY.**

East Street, POONA. Brigade Road, BANGALORE.

Have you received our calendar for 1914? If not, write to us by enclosing an anna stamp for postage.

THE BOMBAY PHOTO ENGRAVING Co

BEAUTIFUL & FAITHFUL REPRODUCTIONS BY OUR PERFECT HALF-TONE & THREE-COLOUR PROCESS

Photo Engraving & Designing — Wood & Metal Engraving

13, TAMRIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

AMRUTANJAN (*Registered.*)

BEST INDIAN PAIN BALM.

A Reliable Remedy for Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sprains, Weak joints, Sore Throats, Chest Colds, Cuts, Toothaches, etc., etc.

Thousands of Bottles are sold As. 8 only.

Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists in India.

Sample Tin one anna postage Stamp.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT,

109, Frere Road, BOMBAY. **Jehangeer Street, MADRAS.**

If you want a good, mild, well matured, genuine Scotch Whisky and if you wish to pay for Whisky only and not for elaborate advertising, try CLUB BLEND in Square Bottles. You will save not less than Six Annas every time. See the OLD LAMP trade mark on every Bottle

---

COWPER & Co.

BEFORE SPENDING MONEY on glasses of any kind, even if only for the glare, it will be to your advantage to consult us.

We give you Free Services of our Ophthalmic Surgeon.

We warrant all our work to be perfect and furnish glasses at prices reasonable for First Class Work.

COWPER & Co.,

Ophthalmic Opticians, next to Fort Fire Brigade Station,

77, Hornby Road.

BOMBAY.

PAINTINGS IN OIL

OR

Water Colours, of subjects from Indian Mythology, Indian History, etc

Portraits in oils, water colours, or pastels.

Bromide enlargements coloured in oils, pastels or water colours.

Landscapes and paitnings of Indian characters—Book illustrations in black and white for half-tone blocks.

Also designs for book covers, etc

A. H. MULLER,

121, Frere Road, 3rd Floor,
Opp. Temperance Hotel, ... Fort, BOMBAY.

COLLARS
GLAZED, IRONED & TURNED BY ELECTRIC MACHINERY
@ 1 Anna Each
LEAVING ROOM FOR THE TIE TO SLIP ROUND
GIVING THE WEARER A WELL DRESSED APPEARANCE
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,
DRY CLEANING DYEING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS
2-4, HUMMUM STREET
FORT, BOMBAY.

A BLESSING
TO SUFFERERS OF URETHRAL DISCHARGES.

"GUNC" CURES WITHOUT COPAIBA, SANTAL OIL or any injurious INTERNAL Medicines **PAINLESS POSITIVE** cure in 3 days with instant relief, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

Money returned if not cured.

OF ALL DEALERS.

D. Specific Co.,

FORT, MEDOWS STREET.

GODREJ'S SAFES

Used by their Majesties when IN INDIA.

Highest Awards wherever exhibited.

By Appointment to H. E. the Governor.

Largest Safe Works IN INDIA. Employing 500 men.

372 Safes of the value of nearly Rs. **85,000** supplied after a severe

FIRE TEST TO THE INDIAN POSTAL DEPT.

Godrej's Safes are used by—

H. I. M.'s Mint, Currency Office, Public Works Office, Improvement Trust, Municipality, High Court, Secretariat, Port Trust, General Post Office, G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways, Native States, Jewellers, Yokohama, Alliance, Central, Eastern, Credit and other Banks, and all the Leading Commercial Firms in Bombay.

Write for Catalogue No. 10 to

GODREJ & BOYCE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

Near Gas Works, Pare

BOMBAY

LALA BISHAN DAYAL DHARMADAS DELHIWALLA

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, and Juma Musjid, Ahmedabad.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Scented Hair Oils, Syrups, Preserves, Pickles, Chutnies, etc.

There is nothing like this oil. To Ladies Gentlemen and Children alike, it gives to the hair that has lost its health the luxuriance, beauty and rich growth.

PRICE : Re. 1 per bottle; Rs. 2-10-0 for three bottles—Postage Extra.

VISHVAMOHINI DHUP.

An Excellent Disinfecting Powder.

PRICE : per tin Re. 1-4-0.

VISHVAMOHINI HAIR OIL.

PRICELES OTTOES.

PRICE : Rs. 2 to 50 per tola

GANGA ROSE WATER.

PRICE : Re 1. You can make twelve bottles of Rose Water out of one by dilution with water

For further particulars write for Illustrated Price List.

Banking & Commission.

The National Financing and Commission Corporation, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:

75, Apollo St. Fort, BOMBAY.

Every kind of Banking Business transacted.
Stocks and shares sold and bought.

C. I. Parekh & Co.

Agents.

Inquiries Solicited.

MAHAJAN'S VEGETABLE BADSHAHI.

PAIN CURER.

By drinking, as well as by its external application many diseases are cured.

Guaranteed 100 % that this medicine is the best of all.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

Rupee 1. per Bottle. Postage extra.

Sole Agents,

C. C. MAHAJAN & CO.,

Shaik Memon Street, BOMBAY, No. 2.

Printed and published by A. P. BREWIN, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows St., Fort, Bombay.